FLORA OF ABAUNSHE COUNTY, KANSAS

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	Page
INTRODUCTION	. 1
CLOGFAPHY	. 2
GENERAL DISCRIPTION	. 3
HISTORY OF THE COUNTY	. 10
FACTURS AFFECTING NATIVE PLANT GROWTH AND THE	
INTRODUCTION OF NEW SPECIES	. 13
ARBAS OF LOCAL INTEREST	. 21
IMPORTALT SPECIES OF POISONOUS PLANTS	25
ARROTATEL LIST OF PIARTS OF WARAUNSKE COUNTY	. 26
TABULAR VIEW OF FAMILIES OF FLRMS AND SEED PLANTS	
TREATED IN THIS PAPER	62
GENERAL CONSIDERATION OF THE FLORA OF THE COUNTY	67
SULLARY	. 92
BI LIOGRAPHY	93
EXPLATATION OF MAPS	05

II. TRODUCTION

The work upon which this thesis is based was done in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, during the growing seasons of 1926-1927. It is my purpose to give in this paper a list

of the species of plants in the county with some account of their distribution, habitat and time of first flowers or fruiting.

As early as 1898, some collections were made in Wabaumseo County by J. E. Norton, G. L. Glothier and A. S. Hitchcook. Seemingly they were limited to the northern portion of the county.

GROGRAPHY

Wabaunsee County is an area of 804 square miles situated in the eastern third of the State of Kansas, having the eastern boundary near 96° W. and extending west to just beyond 96°50°. The northern boundary is the Kansas River. It is extremely irregular, following the winding course of the Kansas River, the northeast corner being six miles south of the northwest corner. The south boundary is at latitude 38°45° N.

The altitude varies throughout the county. Near the headwaters of Mission Greek immediately east of Meene, the altitude, according to the U.S. Geological Survey, is 1000 feet and points five miles west are 1250 feet. In the northern portion of the county at the western boundary it is recorded as 1150 feet while at Maple Mill

on the extreme eastern toundary it is 1000 feet. Askridge is 1412 feet and WcFarland 1025 feet.

Streams are numerous in the county, the major one being ill Creek. In addition there is Elm Creek and the headwaters of Locust, Elk, Chicken and Onion creeks.

These smaller tributaries are dry a portion of the year.

These are all, except Mill Creek, south flowing streams.

The northern three-fourths of the county is well drained with quite large permanent streams flowing northeastward and emptying into the Kansas River. The main one, as mentioned before, is ill Creek with est Branch Lill Creek, Illinois Creek, Middle and Last Lranch, Nohring Creek and Linsley Creek. Four other smaller streams flow northward and empty directly into the Kansas River. The eastern part of the county is drained by Dragoon and Mission Creeks, with their respective tributaries.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The east and west portions of the county are undulating prairie, but the north and central portions are hilly, breaking into bluffs along streams. The valleys, ordinarily are about a mile wide. The timber belts are con-

fined exclusively to the borders of the streams and vary in width from a few rads to one-fourth of a mile. Thick ledges of linestone underlie the entire county. Thin vains of coal have been found at various places. The red granular soil, according to geologists, is of sandstone origin while the yellow clay soil is of linestone origin. Glacial drift is evident in the northern portion of the county are also comes to the surface on the east boundary of Mission creek.

Figures 1-10 following show a variety of onvironments with their respective plant formations and goologic sections of the county.



Fig. 1. Righ prairie near Maple Hill. Photo by author, June, 1926.



Fig. 2. coded area south of Alma. Photo by author, June, 1926.



Fig. 3. Tree-shrub for tion on sandstone cliff on ission Creek east of Feene. Photo by author, June, 1026.



Fig. 4. Open woodland of elm, welnut, oak west of absunsee. Photo by author, April, 1927.



Pig. 5. Migh prairie sloping into wooded valley southeast of Alea. Altitude 1900 feet. Photo by author, sy, 1927.



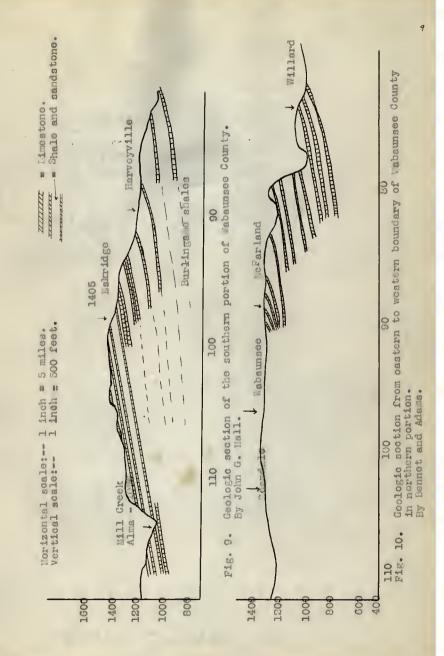
Fig. 6. Rhis-Symphoricarpos association west of abaunsee. Photo by author, sy, 1927.



Fig. 7. Sagittaria-Ilocclaris association east of Wabaunseo. Photo by author, June, 1927.



Fig. 8. Glacial drift as exposed on high prairie east of abaunsec. Photo by Author, June, 1927.



RISTORY OF TIL COUNTY

Tabaunsee county has an ancient history of surpassing interest, partly printed in t. e old Spanish Chronicles and partly determined by archaeological evidence, the two making a record recently completed (1902) which covers a period of 500 years. In 1897, r. J. Brower discovered noar Alle, in will Creek Velley, an ancient village cite from which he mathered chert spearheads, arrow points. knives, scrapers and pieces of clay pots. Judge J. T. Meany and others, associated with ar. Provor in the work, have continued explorations and investigations until the identity of the people who inhabited this country during the pre-columbian age has been ascertained as the same people who were discovered by Coronado in 1541, at two provinces called Quivira and larghey, part of which constituted the prairies and valleys of Vabaunseo County, the dividing line crossing Deep Creek and ill Creek near Volland (now Voiland). (Kansas Cyclopedia, Vol. 11, p. 850.)

Prior to 1833 the county now known as "abaunsee County belonged to the Kaw Indians. In that year Nev.

Isaac accoy, a missionary aving charge of the location of the different Indian tribes, assisted by his son, John accoy, survoyed a strip 20 miles in length from east to west, and 19 miles in width from north to south, for an outlet for the Shawnee Indians from their reservation to the buffalo country. This was known as the Shawnee Purchase. By a treaty with the Haws, January 14, 1846, the pottawateries were granted a tract of land thirty miles square, a part of which comprised a portion of abaumsee Gounty.

Wasaunace was one of the 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature in 1855, and at that time was named Richardson. In 1859 the legislature changed the name to abaumsee in memory of the Fottawatomic Chief ".abonsa" signifying 'The Dawn of Day.'

The earliest permanent settlers were about 1852-54.

One of the first settlers, a few miles north of the present town of Wilmington, was Henry Harvey and in 1869 a post-office was established and named Larveyville in honor of him. In 1856, the Beecher Bible and Rifle Company from Connecticut, 65 in number, exclusive of women and children, encamped may 1, 1856, on the south bank of the Kansas River where mabaunset now stands.

A saw-mill was purchased at Kansas City and brought to this vicinity, and as there was a good supply of timber, log cabins were soon built.

A second colony was formed by a party of Ger ans in Cincinnati, Ohio, who upon their arrival in wabsunsee County selected a site near the two branches of fill Greek and laid out the town of Alma. This colony starved out but in 1857 many settlers came directly from Germany and the first grist mill was built, also a saw-mill. The white population of wabsunsee County at the close of 1857 was about 400.

The first railroad to enter the county was a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, running from Burlingame northwest through harveyville, Eskridge to Alma, which was built about 1880. Since then the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has been built entering near the north-cast corner and crossing the county in a southwest direction to Alta Vista. A branch of the same system leaves the Lain line at LeFarland and runs northwest through wabaunsee and Manhattan. There are over 75 miles of main track in the county.

PACT ES AFFECTED ATIVE PLANT OF THE AND THE INTRODUCTION OF HE SPECIES

As is indicative of the thin veins of coal that have been found in the county, geological records tell us that there must have been in geological times a luxuriant growth of plant life. (State Geological Survey of Ransas, Bull. No. 3, p. 161 and 347.)

the archaeological invostigations nor from Coronado's journey in 1541. lowever, it probably was of much the same character as when the Indians owned it in 1853 and when Rev. Isaac cdoy ade a survey. Early travollers into ansas leave records of the nature of the country as follows. "As we descended from the high prairie into these timber bottoms, we found thick growth of tall thrifty trees; oaks, elms, cottonwoods, sycamores mingled with hickory and ash, forming a wide grove on either side of the stream." (Boynton and Mason, 1955)

The Indians that travelled irequently over the county did not alter the plant life materially, however, they recognized certain plants which were valuable for

food and no doubt collected those to some extent.

Such animals as are reported to have been observed and many killed were the wildcat, deer, buffalo, turkey, goese, brant, bear, catamount, gray wolf, beaver, panthey, muskrat, mink, grouse, skunk, jack-rabbit, buffalo fish and cat flah. All of these were able to maintain themselves either on the flesh of their kind or the plants that grew in the vicinity. Undoubtedly certain plant species were distributed more rapidly because of the animals than had their distribution been dependent upon natural invasion over the area. To record is given of the birds, which by means of ligrations, made it possible for the introduction of new plant species.

part in limiting the growth of seedlings up into the prairies. From records of items from the press and other sources, prairie fires swept thru portions of the county in the years of 1869, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1889, 1891 and in 1874 the locusts devoured foliage of every growing plant which was equally as destructive as the nearly annual prairie fires which gave the established species no chance to spread further or conquer barriers and the

introduced species no opportunity to become established.
(Matt Thomson, 1901, pp. 315-350.)

hen the settlement of the earliest permanent pioneers came, it marked the beginning of a factor that and the most influence unpon the introduction and destruction of species. Along with the pioneer came the responsibility of the prairie fire, the saw mill, and the introduction and cultivation of certain food plants and the destruction of others. The building of the railroads was favorable for the distribution of foreign species even from Europe. With this means of transportation and the natural facilities for cattle grazing, the Alas Signal reported in 1891 that 15,000 foreign cattle grazed in the county in that year and in the issue of the same paper on April 26. 1996, it was reported that 7,000 cattle were owned by peor le f the county and in addition to those nearly 20,000 head belonging to outsiders would be grazed in the vicinity of Alma. This enormo a increase in numbers of cattle coming yearly into the county influences the flora by giving an opportunity for wider and more rapid distribution of native plant species as well as limiting some because of constant pasturage.

am is chiefly research he for the orderly growth of the (lage Grange hedges as ex ressed in Boynton and ason's book, "A Journey Through Kansas," p. 72. It reads as follows: "To sole, perhaps, the rollowing statement, fro one who has had experience in hedge growing, may be useful.

"Plant the seed in a nursery, with ground very carefully prepared. In the following spring (April in V nsas) transplant; cut the young plants close to the ground or 'down to the yellow bark,' and, on ground prepared with care, and to be kept free from weeds set them out in diagonal lines six inches apart, thus ---- The plants will then shoot in the brane'es thickly, close to the ground and for an imperetrable felce, sufficient to turn any stock the third year, and which even the second year is a good defense. One quart of seed, as is said properly managed, will produce plants enough for one-fourth mile of ledge. The seed should be a clied and sprouted before planting."

In addition can brought with his seeds of other species from other parts of United States and Turope, which he placed under cultivation as soon as he could

break the virgin prairie. To doubt several of these species were exterminated because of unfavorable climatic conditions while others established themselves permanently.

Physiographic factors such as slope, or the degree to which the surface of the land departs from the level have been discussed in general under the head of Goography. Those factors that have to do with local variations in soil relations are called edaphic factors. These include the physical and chemical composition of the soil or other substratum, the degree of acidity or alkalinity. Physiographic factors which change the local conditions such as erosion, soil leaching, landslides are also of great importance in determining the plant species of a community. All of these factors have entered into the change of the flora of this county to a greater or less degree. This would present a very interesting problem from the ecological standpoint.

. Two climatic factors along with type of soil determine largely the plant species of any region. The following table will express the relationship of these two factors, temperature and procipitation and the resulting plant formations.

Table I.--Showing the relation between the temperature, the amount and distribution of precipitation and the type f vegetation.

1	or ation	4 6		tomper-	:Tro	p-	: :Distribution of : rainfall
(a)	Forest	0 0	20-30":	40-60"	:70-	80"	: ell distributed
(b)	Grassland	:	10-20":	20-40"	:30-	70"	: Pry winters,
(c)	Sclerophyllous	3:	10-20":	20-40 ⁸	:30-	70"	:Dry summers,
(d)	Lesert	*	10":	20"	8 8	30 ¹¹	Dry practically all of the time

Referring to the meteorological records of Manhattan, just to the west and the closest station with a long record, (Table No. II) it is evident that grassland is to be expected, except in the immediate vicinity of streams.

Table II .-- Meteorological data for Manhattan, Filey Co., Fansas (1891-1903)

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*連になることところ

(a) Sept. incomplete 11 days.

AREAS OF LOCAL DITEREST

There are several areas of local interest which would well bear detailed study. I'll mention two areas which I think are outstanding. In the northern and central parts of the county, where the land breaks into bluffs, usually bordering large streams, one will note that some of the hills are entirely void of trees while others support tree growth perhaps to the very top of the hill. The valleys intervening are in nearly every case heavily wooded. For the most part the soil on the hills is deficient in soil moiature and will not support tree growth while the moisture in the intervening valleys is sufficient for tree growth. However, the lack of tree growth ray not be entirely due to this factor. There may be sufficient moisture on some of the hills, but because of the heavy growth of grasses, the fruits of the trees find it difficult to light in proper germinating conditions and if such is the case the tree seedling cannot compete with the tall grasses for a number of years, thus invasion into the prairie is not favorable, but not impossible. Two reasons may explain the few hills which support heavy tree growth. One

may be a matter of protection from the early prairie fires and the trees have had sufficient time to gradually invade the prairie and the second point of reasoning lies in the fact that there are in these hills several layers of limestone (pp. 3-4) and in several cases a permanent spring, which would supply sufficient moisture for the growth of trees.

The second area which is outstandingly conspicuous, is situated on a steep (150-200 ft.) north bluff directly south and west of "cFarland along a branch of Mill Creek. This area is composed of a number of trees of nativo Junipers or red cedar and it is the only such area in the county to my knowledge. The Juniper has been protected from the prairie fires that swept thru portions of this county annually. Not only has it had the protection from fires but from animals and prairie grasses. The seedlings of Junipers have a difficult time for the first five years. They are very small and grow slowly; grasses grow over them and shade them too much, then too, they are subject to tramping by stock and pedestrians which result in their death before they are tell enough established to withstand all these destructive forces. The native Junipers in this area have been in a favorable environment and have grown

to full-sized trees.

at eferland.



Fig. 11. Southeastward to bluff at c^Ferland on which native Junipers (Juniperus virginiana) are growing. Photo by author, June, 1927.



Fig. 12. Southward to bluff at acrarland on which native Junipers are growing. Photo by author, June, 1927.

IMPORTANT SPECIES OF FOISONOUS PLANTS

Robert (in Parmel, 1910) and other physicians define a poison as "A non-organized body, either organic or in-organic, which under certain conditions affects temporarily or per amently one or more organs of the body, when in a state of health or in a healthy condition." Such poisons may develop in the body or may come from without. Some substances act injuriously in a mechanical way, that is, they may set up disturbances by irritating some parts of the body. Other substances, while poisonous to one is entirely harmless to other persons or animals in a state of health.

Plants which cause mechanical injury are excluded from this list and only the more important plants are listed and these are listed from the standpoint of stock poisoning. Tith the increasing imevledge of chemistry, has grown the interest in kinds and effects of poison in plants. Factors affecting poisonous substances are light, heat, season, climate, culture, and soil.

Aesculus arguta Apocymum cannabinum Asclopias verticillata Baptisla australia -aptisia bracteata Laptisla loucantha Cicuta maculata Datura stramonlum Delphinium carolinianum Dolphinium tricorne Dolphinium virescens Eupatorium urticaefolium Duphorbia corollata Bunhor-la marginata Phytolacca americana Robinia pseudoacacia Solanum nigrum 2 ygadonus nuttallii

ANNOTATED IST OF PLANTS OF AB G SE COUNTY

In the following annotated list the species are arranged in alphabetical order by families. Authority for identification is based on the 2nd edition of "Illustrated

Flora of the United States and Canada" by Britton and Erown, altho in certain cases comparisons were made with specimens in Kansas State College Merbarium.

The tabular view of the work is arranged according to Bessey's phylogenetic classification of flowering plants. He attempts a natural classification, using as a basis of his work all the characters of the plant rather than one or two characters as Linnseus did in his artificial classification.

In this list are included only those species collected or observed by the author during the course of her work.

ACANTHACEAR

Ruellia ciliosa Pursh

Herb, common in moist and dry soil in sunny habitats, flowering from June to September. 20.

ACERACEAE

Accr negundo L.

Tree, common in moist soil flowering in April. Dioccious. 189.

Acer sacciarinum L.

Tree, well distributed thrucut the county near farmsteads, flowering in March. 181.

AESCULACUAE

Acadulus arguta Buckl.

Shrub, frequent in damp woods, flowering in April. 146.

ALISMACHAE

Sacittaria latifolia Willd.

Herl, common in wet ravines, flowering from June. 101.

ANACARDIACEAE

Rhus glabra L.

Shrub, abundant on rocky hillslopes, flowering in June. 29.

Ehus trilobata Eutt.

Shrub, common on rocky hillslopes. Stoms when broken produce a fetid odor. Flowers appear in March. 59.

Rhus crenata (will.) Creene

One shrub, on readside 8 miles north of harveyville and & mile cast, flowering in April before the leaves appear, sweet scented. 162.

Toxicodendron radicans (L.) Kuntze

Liana, common thruout the county in waste land and more abundant along moist woods and old rock walls, flowering in June.

APTACEAE

Lryngium yuccaefolium hichx.

Herb, common along dry banks and prairies, flowering in July. 34.

Pleiotaenia nuttallii (DC.) Coult. and Rose

Herb, common on dry rocky hills, flowering in May. 55.

Cogswellia fooniculacea (Futt.) Coult. and Rose

Merb, abundant on moist and dry prairies, flowering in April and May. 149.

Sanicula parylandica L.

Lerb, frequent in moist woods, flowering from May. 201.

Chaerophyllum texanum Coult. and Rose (?)

Herb, in moist woods flowering in April. 152.

Cicuta _aculeta L.

Herb, common along creeks and low ground, flowering from June to August. 202.

APOCYNACEAE

Apocymum sibiricum Jacq.

Herb, common in waste and borders of cultivated fields, flowering from June. 10.

ARACEAE

Arisaena dracontium (L.) Schott.

North, frequent in moist shaded soil, flowering in Lay. 222.

ASCLEPIADAGUAE

Ascl plas verticillata L.

Terb, co on on prairies, flowering from July to Leptember. 278.

Asclepias tuberosa L.

Herb, common on hillsides and meadows, flowering in June. 9.

Asclepiodora viridis (alt.) Gray

Herb, common in dry soil, flo ering in June. 11.

Acerates angustifolia (Nutt.) Dec.

Herb, occasional in dry soil, flowering in June. 56.

Acerates lanurinosa (Nutt.) Dec.

Rare herb, in dry soil, flowering in ay. 194.

DERBURILACEAE

Podophyllam peltatum L.

erb, occasional in southern and central part of the county in suaded moist soils, flowering in April. 143.

BIGNONIACEAE

Catalna speciosa warder.

Tree, company cultivated and escaped from cultivation, florering in June. 185.

BORAGE ACTAE

Lithosperman lineerifolium Coldie

Herb, very common on dry upland soil, ilovering in April. 135.

Onosmodium occidentale Mackenzie

Herb, frequent on dry rocky hill slopes, flowering in way. 174.

BRASSICACEAE

levidium virginicum (Tourn.) L.

Terb, very common adjacent to cultivated fields. 58.

Brassica nigra (L.) Foch.

Herb, growing in roadside ditch east of Eskridge, flowering in June. 99.

Brassica campestris L.

Wert, collected along railroad, flowering in April. 159.

Praba caroliniana .alt.

heri, common on prairies, flowering in April. 113.

Altiaria allieria Iritton

ero, occasional in moist waste places, flowering in April. 147.

Bursa bursa-pestoris (L.) Britton

Torb, abundant in waste places, flowering in April. 150.

Dentaria laciniata Muhl.

Horb, occasional in damp rich woods, flowering in April. 141.

Sophia pinnata (alt.) Rowoll

Herb, frequent in waste grounds, flowering in April.

Radicula sinuata (lutt.) Creone

Herb, frequent in waste grounds, flowering in May. 168.

Thalaspi arvense L.

Morb, occasional in railroad stock yards, fruiting in May. 195.

CACTACEAE

Opuntia humifusa Tourn.

Fleshy herb, frequent in dry open prairie, flowering in June. 46.

Cactus missouriensie Sweet.

Floshy rare berb, in dry rocky soil. One cluster of specimens growing 22 miles northwest of bakaridge. 205.

CAMPARIT ACTAE

Specularia perfoliata (L.) DC.

Herb, common in moist shaded or partially sunny habitat, flowering from June to September. 7.

Specularia lentocarpa (Nutt.) A. Gray

Herb, frequent in moist soils, flowering from June. 265.

Lobolia leptostachys A.DC.

Herb observed. Flowering from June.

CAN ABITAC AE

Carmabis sativa L.

Herb, occasional, growing in fine moist soil, flowering in July. 116.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sa bucus canadensis L.

high shrub, common on rich moist soil, flowering in Juno. 47.

Triosteum perfoliatun L.

Meru, occasional in dry upland soil, flowering in May. 176.

Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos (L.) MacM.

Shrub, abundant in lowland pastures, flowering in July. 100.

CATYOPHYLLACEAE

Saponaria officinalis L.

Herb in partial-shade, escaped from cultivation, flowering in June. 3.

Sile e a tirrhina L.

Tord, frequent in dry upland soil, flowering in Lay.

Cerastium brachypodum Engolm.

Merb, frequent in pastures and meadows, flowering in April. 156.

Silene stellata L.

Herb, frequent in moist soil, flowering from June. 261,

CASSIACHAE

Cercis canadensis L.

Tree, common in woods, flowering in April. 144.

Gleditsia triacarthos L.

Tree, common in woods, flowering in ay. 242.

Gymnocladus dioica (L.) Koch.

Tree, observed, frequent in woods, flowering in lay.

CLLASTRACEAE

Colastrus scandens L.

Lians, common in woods twining on trees and shrubs, flowering in Tay. 63.

Euony is atropurpureus Jacq.

erb, in moist soils, flowe ing in May. 206.

CHETOPOLIACEAE

Chenopodium al. um L.

lerb, common on borders of cultivated fields, flowering from June. 106.

Salsola pestifer A. lelson

Herb, frequent in the north and west portion of the county. A troublesome weed. 267.

CO _ L &C

Tradescantia bracteata Small

110, co on elong moist lanks, flowering from at.

CO POSIT

Tracopo o ratersis L.

er, occasional in dry soil, fruiting in June. 93.

Acoseris cuspidata (Pursh) I. Dietr.

Work, frequent on upland rairies and rocky slopes, flowering in April. 31.

Senecio lattensis Futt.

Tert, frequent in pastures and meadows, flowering in Lay. 169.

sorinia op ositifolia (Raf.) luntze

erb, in moist pastureland, flowering in may. 169.

Jactuca floridana (L.) Gaerta.

Herb, common in moist woods, flowering from July to September. 224.

Lectica spicata (Lam.) Hitch.

Merb, common in moist soil, flowering in July and rust. 266.

Ratibica columnaris (Sims) D. Don.

Merb, common on dry roadsides and prairies, flowering from June. 49.

Silphium lacinistum L.

Merb, common on dry prairies and roadsides, flowering from June. 57.

Silphiu, into rifoliam lolx.

Merb, common in dry prairies, flowering from July. 294.

Cirsium undulatum (Nutt.) Spreng. (?)

Herb, in rairie soil, flo ering from June. 75.

Liatris scariosa (L.) Hill.

Torb, frequent in prairies, flowering from August to epicaber. 284.

Aster sericous Vent.

Herb, occasional in dry open soil, flowering from August to September. 290.

Hieracium longipilum Torr.

Merb, occasional in prairie soil, flowering from July to september. 207.

Braumoria pallida (Hutt.) Britton

Herb, common in prairies, flowering from May to July. 277.

Praimeria purpirea (L.) soench.

Hero, co on t ruout the county on the rairies, flooring from June. 50.

Chryse the un leucanthe . I..

erb, indigenous to localities in dry rairies, flowering in June. 19.

Achilles millefolium L.

Herb, abundant on prairies, flowering from Lay to June. 23.

Dri eron p iladelphicus L.

Merb, in moist meadows, flowering from may. 170.

ricron ramsus (Lalt.) L.S.P.

hert, common in dry meadows, flowering in hay and June. 190.

lesadenia tuberosa (Nutt.) Eritton

rt, co on in moist and dry soil, flowering from June. 140.

Rollanthus potiolaris Butt.

Fore, in dry waste soil, flowering from Juno. 108.

Arte isla ladoviciana Nutt.

Nort, co. non on upland rairies, flowering in August.

Artemisia tarsasa Britton

'erb, occasional in dry prairies flowering from July.

Antennaria ca estris Rydberg

Perl, common on upland prairies, flowering in April.

Antennaria morlecta Greene

Herb, in open woods, flowering in April. 2.

Bocbera papposa (Vent.) Lydb.

Herb, frequent in dry prairies, flowering in way. 230.

Ambrosia elatior L.

lerb, common in dry soil, flowering from July. 91.

A brosin psilosteohya DC.

Herb, found in wet ditence, flow rin , from July. 96.

A brosia trifica L.

Herb in river bottoms.

Xanthlum americanum alt.

Herb, abundant in wasto grounds and cultivated fields, fruiting in August. 73.

Vornonia missurica Raf.

Ferb, abundant in prairies, flowe in in 4 turn. 274.

solidago missouriensis Nutt.

Morb, common on rairies, flowering from June to October. 256.

Taraxacum vulgaro Lam.

Herb in waste land.

Tolonium tonuifollum Nutt.

Merb. Five lemts along railroad near babamace. (Gates, 10. 13505.)

COLVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus sepium L.

Merb, common in waste grounds, flowering from June. 15.

Co.volvulus recens L.

Herb, common on dry prairies and waste grounds, flowering in ay and June. 171.

Ipo coca hodoracco Jacq.

Merb, corron in wist rich cultivated fields, flowering from July. 254.

CORTACUAL

Cornus asperifolia ichx.

Shrub, commonly grows at the berders of woods, flowering in June. 24.

CUCURLITAC AE

Pepo feetidissima HDR

vine, frequent in dry waste soil, flowerin, in June. 36.

Sicyos angulatus L.

Vine, frequent in moist sladed soil, flowering from July. 226.

CUSCUTACEAE

Cuscuta sp.

Vine, frequent in low grounds, flowering in June. 186.

CY ERACEAE

Cyperus filiculmis Vahl.

Lodge, occasional in dry mondows, flowerin from June to August. 268.

Scirous atrovirons tuhl.

Sedge, common in wet ravines, fruiting in June. 258.

Scirpus pallidus (Erltton) Fernald

Herb, common in wet ravines, fruit esturing in July. 85.

Scirpus lineatus Michx.

Herb, in wet ditch on upland soil. Lature fruits in Jume. 95.

Lleocharis tenuls (111d.) Schultes

Herb in wet ditch, fruits nature in June. 104.

Carex remisylvanica Lam.

Herb, common on dry rairies, flowering in April. 122.

Carex hystricina Luhl.

herb, in wet ravine, fruits naturing in June. 229.

Carex festucaces Schkuhr.

Herb, in dry open soils, fruiting in lay. 232.

Carex stricta Lam.

Ferb, in moist soil, fruiting in ay. 233.

Carez vulpinoidea ichx.

Sedre, frequent in mot soil, fruiting in June. 257.

UIS ACLAB

Equisetum sp.

Worb, frequent in moist soil, fruiting in June. 214.

EUPLIO . IACEAE

Tithy alopsis corollata Kl. and Carcke

Herb, in upland rocky soil, fruiting in June. 111.

Titly alonsis cymerississ (1.) Fill

Herb, in open prairie, flo ering in April. 167.

Tithymalus missouriensis (Norton) Small

Horb, in open prairie flowering in lay. 61.

Dickrophyllum marcinatum (Pursh) Kl. and Garcke

werb, abundant in dry and moist soil, flowering from July to October. 271.

Croton ona thogynus ichx.

Werb, frequent in dry soil. June to Oct. 279.

Chamseagee preslii (Guss.) Arthur

Terb, fre uent in dry waste soils. 280.

FABACRAE

Posinia pseudoacacia L.

Tree, common in timber, flowering in ay. 61.

Amorpha canescens Pursh

erb, very compn in dry prairie, flowering from June. 71.

Amorpha mana Butt.

Worb, in dry u land soil, flowering in lay. 207

Amorpha fruticosa L.

Merb, common in wet ditcles, flowe ing in ay. 208.

cibomia illinoensis (Gray) Yuntze

Herb, common in dry prairie, flowering from June. 97.

Reptisia leucentha T. and G. -

Terb, common in dry prairies, flowering from June.

Baptisia bracteata Ell.

Herb, common on dry rairies, flowering in April. 51.

La tisla australia (L.) F. Fr.

Herb, common in dry prairies, flowering in may. 15.

Trifolium prate se L.

Herb, frequently cultivated as a forage crop, flowering from May to contember. 200.

Trifolium ropens L.

Herb, common thruout county.

Potalosto um purpureum (Vent.) Pydb.

Herb, very common on dry upland rairies, flowering in Junc. 66.

Petalosterum candidum (...illd.) Michx.

Ferb, common on dry upland prairies, flowering in June. 07.

Felilotus officinalis (L.) Lam.

Herb, abundant and widely distributed on dry waste soils, flowering from June. 69.

ielllotus alba Desv.

perb, atundant and idely distributed on dry waste soils, flowering from June. Sometimes it is cultivated. WO.

Lespedeza capitata hichx.

Forb, frequent on prairies, flowering from August to September. 228.

Vicia sparsifolia Mutt.

erb, occasional in dry soil, flowering in April.

l'edicago sativa L.

Morb, commonly cultivated, flowering from June to October.

Paoralea floribunca Nutt.

Herb, abundant in prairies, flowering from Juno. 35.

Psoralea argophylla Pursh.

Herb, rare in prairies, flowering from June. 79.

Paoralea esculenta Pursh.

Merb, occasional in dry rairies, flowering in May and June. 184.

Goorrumon plattenso (Futt.) Pydb.

Merb, rare in prairie, flo ering in May. 223.

Geoprumon crassicarpum (Futt.) Fydb.

Merb in prairies, flowering in April, fruit Laturing in Lay. 130.

Glycyrrhiza lenicota Fursh.

Herb in prairie. 196.

GENTIANACEAE

Contaurium texense Griseb.

Herb, occasional in dry open soil, flowering in June. 21.

GERAL TACEAE

Geranium carolinianum L.

Merb, co on in waste ground, fruiting in June. 6.

GROSSULA LIACEAE

Grossularia missouriensis (Rutt.) Cov. and Britton
Shrub, common in moist woods, flowering in April.
155.

O. TYLLACEAE

Hycteles nicteles (L.) Britt.

Merb, common in damp soil usually in woodlands, flowering in May. 177.

TRIDACTAE

Sisprinchium carmestre Pickmell

Horb, occasional in prairie, flowering in April. 248.

JUGL DACLAE

Ju la 3 nicra L.

Tree, common in moist soils along streams, flowering in April. 60.

JIL CACEAR

Juneus dudley! legand

Herb, co on in wet ravines, fruiting in June. 221.

TAL TACEAR

Jonarda fistulosa L.

Mero, abundant in moist and dry soils, flowering in June. 14.

Teucrium ca adense L.

Hert, common in moist shaded soils, flowering from July. 41.

Leonurus cardiaca L.

Werb, rare in upland wasto soil, flowering in May. 65.

Prunolla vulgaris L.

Merb, common fields, woods and waste places, flowering from June to September. 276.

Marrubium vulrare L.

Herb, occasional in waste lands, flowering from June. 262.

Lyconus a oricanus auhl.

Herb, common in wet soil. 98.

Salvia lanceifolia Poir.

Herb, frequent in dry soil, flowering in ay. 134.

Scatellaria parvula ichx.

Herb, occasional in dry soil, flowering in ay. 136.

ne cta cataria I..

Perb, in moist soil, flowering in June. 142.

Tedeo a hispida Pursh.

orb, in dry stony soil, flowering in June. 234.

LILIACEAE

Smilax lispida whl.

Liana, com on in woods. 105.

Soilax horbacea L.

Liane, in Loist woods. 68.

Lrythronium lesacioroum Enerr.

Merb, common near woods, flowering in arch. 120.

Trythronium albidum lutt.

Torb, co on on upland soils, flowering in April. 131.

Eryt'rollun a ericanum Kor.

Merb, co. on in rich moist woods, flowering in April. 145.

Allium canadense L.

Terb con on in prairies, flowering in Lay. 217.

Zy adenus nuttallii Gray

Horb, common in prairies, flowering in May. 178.

Nothosecre m bivalve (L.) Britton

Herb, fre went in rairies, flowering in April. 136.

Asparagus officinalis L.

Shru , rare in open soils, escaped from cultivation. Truits mature in autumn. 204.

Polyconatum cormutatum (R. and S.) Dietr.

merb, common in mist woods, flowering in ay. 241.

LITACLAE

Linum sulcatum (Riddle) Small

herb, corron on open prairies, flowering in June and July. 28.

LALVACEAE

Callirice involuerata (T. and G.) Gray

terb, common in variable soils, flowering from June. 1.

Callirhoe disitata Futt.

Herb, frequent on rocky hillslo es, flowering in May. 183.

Callirhoe alceoides (Michx.) A. Gray

erb, com on in dry rairies, floweding in lay. 250.

Callirhoe tri ngulata Leavenw.

Herb, in prairie soil, flowering in May. 200.

Abitilon a utilon (L.) Rusby

Merb, in low rich grounds, flowering from June. 80.

Tibise is trionum L.

hert, common in waste places, flewering from August to Se tember 201.

LALACEAE

Cratacgus sp.

reo, occasional in woods, flowering in April. 151.

....ISPERIACEAE

enis eraun canadense L.

Vine, abundant in moist woods, flowering in Lay. 45.

LI JOSACHAE

orongia uncinata .illd.

Hert, common in dry prairie soils, flowering from June. 8.

LIOP ACT. AE

Toxylon onifcrum Raf.

tree, frequent in dry and moist soils. Introduced as defense against stock in the early days. 182.

Lorus rubra L.

1900, occasional on upland soils, fruiting in June.

Moras alba L.

Tree, occasional on upland soil, fruiting in June. 255.

TYCTAG THACEAE

Allionia nyctaginea lichx.

Herb, very common on moist and dry soils, flowering in May. 82.

Allionia linearis Pursh.

Herb, common in dry soil, flowering in June. 94.

OUNOTH FIACEAE

: egapterium missouriense Sims.

Herb common in dry open soils, flowering in ay. 16.

periolix serrulata (putt.) alp.

Herb, common in open rairies, flowering in June. 199.

Stenosiphon linifolium (Putt.) Britton

Herb, occasional in open soils, floworing in Juno. 52.

Raimannia laciniata (Mill) Roso

Merb, occasional in sandy soil, flowering in ay.

Anogra albicaulis (Pursh) Lritton

Herb, frequent in sunny labitat, flooring from my.

Caura biennis L.

Herb, common on dry banks, flowering from June. 295.

Characherion angustifolium (L.) Scop.

Erect herb, co on in open rairies, flowering from June to Se tember. 275.

O AC AE

Traxi us a mericana L.

Tree, common in loist woods, fruiting in lay. 252.

Fraxinus menreylvanica barsh.

True, in moist soil. Dioccious. 246.

Frazinus e negluanica larccolata (Rorkhausen) ergent.

Tree, in low ground and planted as an orna antal.

OXALIDAGLAE

Oxalis cymosa Small

irb, common in dry wasto soils, flowering in June. 27.

Oxalis violacea (L.) Small

Morb, abundant in dry rocky soil, flowering in April. White flowers are rare. 163.

Oxalia stricta L.

Merb, common in open soils, flowering in April. 48, 209.

PAPAV ACEAE

Arremone intermedia Sweet

Milky herb, rare in open sandy soil, flowering in June. 48.

Cappoides micronthum (Lacolm.) Britton

Herb, common in low damp woods and roadsides, flowering in April. 160.

Bicuculla cucullaria (L.) Millep.

Herb, in rich woods, flowering in April. 139.

PHYTOLACCACEAE

Phytolacca americana L.

Herb, co mon in moist rich woods, flowering in June and July. 77.

PITACEAE

Truja orientalis I..

Tree, rarely cultivated in farmyards and co eteries. 165.

Juniperus Virginiana L.

Tree, co on in farmyards and along moist bluffs and a few specimens along limestone ledges. 249.

Pinus sylvestris Ait.

One tree cultivated in comotory east of Wabaunsec.

PLANTAGINACEAE

la tago lanecolata L.

Herb, common in dry waste soils. 78.

Plantaro virginica L.

Merb, in dry soil, flowering in ay. 202.

Plantago media L.

Herb, common in sun-plant formation, flowering in Tay. 218.

Flantago purshi R. and S.

Herb, in summy habitat, flowering in June. 220.

PLATATACEAE

Platanus occidentalis L.

Tree frequent along streams. 43.

POACEAE

Tripsacum dactyloides L.

Grass, co on thruout the county in moist habitata, flowering in June. 84.

Agropyron smithii Rydb.

Grase, in moist soil, mature fruits in July. 247.

Bromus japonicus Thumb.

Grass, abundant on dry waste ground. 89.

Llymus virginicus L.

Grase, co on in moist soil, fruiting in July. 110.

Phleum mratense L.

Crass, occasionally cultivated.

Poa pratensis L.

Grass in laws and generally escaped, fruiting in June.

Pos compressa L.

Grass abundant in dry and moist soils.

ic. inoci.loa crusgalli L. Beauv.

Grass, in farmyards and waste places. August to September. 272.

lordeum jubatum I..

Grass, occasional in dry soil. June to August. 193.

Fulbilis dactyloides (Nutt.) Raf.

Grass, frequent in prairies. 203.

Agrostis hyeralis (.alt.) B.S.P.

Grass, frequent in wet ravines. June to August. 180.

Yoeleria cristata Pers.

Grass, frequent in cultivated fields. 211.

Panicum scribrerianum Mash.

Crass, frequent in open soils, fruiting in ay. 236.

POLEHOM LACEAR

Phlox divaricata L.

Herb, common in damp rich woods, flowering in A ril.

POLYGOTACEAE

Rumex crispus L.

Herb, common in low moist wastes. 87.

Rumer britannica S. Wats.

Herb, common in low waste grounds. 88.

Fumex altissimms Wood.

Horb, common in moist grounds, flowering in ay. 210.

Polygonum aviculare L.

Herb, common in dooryards and waste. 90.

Poly onum pennsylvanicum L.

Morb, common in moist waste soil, flowering from July to September. 289.

Polyconum virginianum L.

Herb, frequent in loist woods, flowering from July. 292.

Polyconum tenue ichx.

Herb, occasional in wastes. July-Sept. 273.

Polyconum convolvulus L.

Merb, occasional in dry open soil. June to July. 286.

Polygonum erectum L.

Herb, in waste soils.

POLYPODIACEAR

Pellaca atropurp rea (L.) Link.

Herb, common in northern part of the county on limestone ledges. 154.

PRIMILACEAE

Andresace occidentalis Pursh.

Herb, abundant in upland prairies, flowering in March and April. 124.

Steironoma ciliatum (L.) Raf.

Merb, frequent in moist waste, flowering from June to August. 285.

FRUNACEAE

Prunus americana Marsh

Shrub, common in wastes, flowering in April. 231.

Prunts virginiana (L.) Mill.

Shrut, common in moist soil, flowering in April. 53.

RAHUNCULACEAE

Dolphinium virescors Mutt.

Merb, common in upland soil, flowering in June. 18.

Dolphinium tricorno Nichx.

Merb, in moist soil, flo cring in May. 197.

Anemono decapetala Ard.

Merb, common on upland prairies, flowering in April. Colors range from bluish purple to white. 126.

Ranumculus abortivus L.

Herb, common in damp woods, flowering in April. 148.

Thalictrum dioicum L.

Herb, in moist woods, flowering in June. 64.

Viorna pitcheri (T. & G.) Eritton

Vine, occasional in moist soils, flowering from June. 225.

RHAMMACEAE

Cosnothus ovatus Desf.

low shrub, frequent on rocky slopes, flowering in ay. 33.

var. pubescens

Low shrub, on rocky hill slope. 107.

Ceanothus americanus L.

Shrub, frequent on rocky hill slopes, flowering in June. 112.

Rhamus lanceolata Pursh.

Shrub, common in waste grounds, fruiting in June. 225.

ROSACEAE

Hosa arkansana Greene

Shrub, frequent along roadsides, flowering in June. 187.

Posa woodsii

Shrub, flowering in ay. 215.

Rosa blanda Lindl.

Shrub, occasional in sumny tabitate, flowering in may. 245.

Fragaria virginiana Duchesne

Herb, common in moist soil, flowering in April. 251.

RUBIACEAE

Noustonia minima Beck.

Small herbaccous plant in dry prairie, reported to be extremely abundant east of Emporia in the spring season of 1927. I also collected specimens in Riley county this same spring. 123.

Galium ciraczans Lichx.

Herb, common in damp woods, fruiting in Lay. 175.

Galium aparine L.

Herb, frequent in damp woods, flowering in ay. 173.

Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos (L.) Mac .

Shrub, abundant in noist soils, flowering in July. 100.

RUTACEAE

Zanthorylum a cricenum dill.

Shr b, occasional on rocky hillslopes and woods, flowering in April before the leaves appear. 132.

SALICACEAE

Populus Italica Toeneh.

A rare cultivated tree. 191.

Populus alba L.

A rare cultivated tree. 237.

Populus sercentii Dode

Tree, co.mon in cist soil. 244.

Salix longifolia Muhl.

Tree, common along Kansas River.

SA. TALACEAE

Comandra pallida A. DC.

Herb, rare on upland soil, flowering in May. 12.

SCFOPHULARIACEAE

Pentstemon cobaca Nutt.

Merb, common in dry rairies, flowering in June. 60.

Pentsteron grandiflorus Wutt.

Lerb, frequent on dry prairies, flowering in Lay. 212.

Verbaseum thapsus (Tourn.) L.

Herb, common in dry prairies, flowers in July. 44.

imulus geyeri Torr.

Herb, below permanent spring. Rare, flowering in May. 210.

Verenica peregrina L.

Merb, occasional in moist soil, flowering in lay. 291.

SIMAP UB ACEAE

Ailantinus altisalas (Miller) Swingle

Tree, escaped from cultivation. 57.

COLONACEAE

Solanum carolinense L.

Merb, common in dry and moist soils, flowering in July. 5.

Solanum rostratum Dumal.

Herb, very common in wasto soils, flowering in June.

Datura stranonium L.

Fleshy herb, common in moist rich soil, flowering from June to September. 26.

STAPHYLEACEAE

Staphylea trifolia L.

Shrub, occasional on the borders of woods, flowering in April. 155.

TYPHACEAE

Typha latifolia L.

Merb, common along creeks and in ponds, fruiting from August to September. 283.

UI. ACEAE

Ulmus fulva ichx.

Tree, common in timber. 54.

Ulmus americana L.

Tree, common in moist soil, flowering in March and April. Samares ripe in Tay. 270.

Celtis occidentalis L.

Tree, common in open woodland. 32.

URTICACEAE

Urtica gracilis Ait.

Ferb, abundant in moist waste soils.

VERBEILACEAE

Verbona stricta Vent.

Herb, very common in dry and moist soil, flowering fro July to Sentember. 30.

Verbena canadensis (L.) Pritton

Herb, occasional in dry rocky soil, flowering in April. 36.

Verbena angustifolia Lichx.

Lero in prairie.

VIOLACTAE

Viola rafinesquii Greene

Merb, abundant in upland Leadows, flowering in April. 127.

Viola pedatifida G. Don.

herb, very common in upland prairie soil, flowering in April. 137.

Viola palmata L.

Herb, on dry rocky hillslopes, flowering in April. 123.

Viola eriocarpa Schwein.

Merb, common in moist woods, fruit mature in May. 161.

Viola pepilionacea Pursh.

No.b, in oist woods. Fruit mature in May. 157.

VITAGEAE

Parti e.ocissus quinquefolis I. Planch.

Liana, abundant in moist soils in woods and along fences, fruiting in August. 114.

Vitis vulpina L.

Liana, frequent in rich woods and borders of cultivated fi lds, flowering in April. 115.

Vitis palmata Vahl.

Liama, occasional in moist grounds. 193.

Vitis cordifolia Michx.

Liana, occasional in moist soil. 264.

TABULAR VIEW OF FALILIS OF SUIS A D SEED PLANTS TREATED IN THIS PAPER

A STATE OF THE STA			-	
	:col	lected	:5000	itional
		bserved	l:por	ted by
Orders and fa ilies	:by	author	: 11to	oleock .
Order Ophioclossales	:		4	
Fa ily Ophioglossaceae	*		:	1
order Filicales	:		:	
Fa ily Polypodiaceae		1	:	
order Lquisetales			:	
Fa ily Lquisetacoae	:	1	:	
Order Coniferales	:		:	
Family Pinaceae	:	3		
Order Alis.atales	20		:	
Fa ily Alis_ataceae	:	1	:	1
Failly Typhaceae	1	1	:	
Order Liliales	:		:	
Family Liliaceae		10	:	1
Family Commolinaceae	:	1	:	2
Family Juneaceae	:	1	:	i
Order Arales	:		:	
Family Araceae	:	1	:	

Order Poale	8	:		:	
Family	Cyperaceae	:	10	*	7
Fally	Poaceae	:	13		25
Order Irida	les	:		:	
Family	Iridaceae	:	1	:	1
Order Ranal	es	:		:	
Family	Anonacoae	:		:	1
anily	Ranunculaceae	:	6	:	3
Pa ily	Berberidaceae	:	1	:	
Falily	enispermaceae	:	1	:	
Order Lalva	les	:		:	
Fally	Lalvaceae	:	6	:	3
Family	Tiliacoao	:		:	1
Family	Ul_aceae	:	3	:	
Family	Moraceae	:	3	:	
Family	Cammabinaceae.	:	1	:	
amily	tricaceae	:	1	:	2
Order Geran	iales	:		:	
Family	Geranianese	:	1	:	
Family	Oxalidaceae	:	3	:	
Family	Tinaceae	2 ·	1	:	
Fa 117	Balsaminaceao	:		:	1
Family	Rutaceae .		1	:	

Family	/ Simarubaceae	:	1	:	
Famil;	7 Polygalaceae	:		:	1
Family	Euphorbiaceae	:	6	:	1.1
Order Gutt:	iferales	:		:	
Family	7 Hypericaceae	:		:	1
Family	7. Violacoas	:	5	:	2
Order Brass	cicales	:		:	
Famil:	7 Papaveraceae	:	3	:	2
Pamil;	y Brassicaceae	:	10	:	8
Order Caryo	phyllales	:		:	
Family	7 Caryophyllaceae	:	4	:	
Famil;	y Aizoaccae	:		:	1
Famil;	y Portulacaceae	:		:	1
Famil:	y Salicaceae	:	4	:	3
Family	y Phytolaccaceae	:	1	:	
Famil:	y Amaranthaceae	:		:	5
Famil	y Chonopodiaceae	:	2	:	8
Family	y Polygonaceao	:	10	:	7
Fa_il;	y Hyctaginaceae	. *	2	:	1
Order Prim	ılales	:		:	
Family	y Primulaceae	:	2	:	
Family	y Plantaginaceae	:	4	:	2

Order Pole of	iales	:		:	
Family F	Polomonaceae	:	1	:	
Family (Convolvulaccae	:	3	:	3
Family (Cuscutaceae	:	1	:	I
Family F	iydrophyllaceae	:	1	:	1
Family B	Borauinaceae	:	1	:	2
Faull, S	Solamaceae	*	3	:	6
Order Contiar	nales	:		:	
Family ()loaceae	:	3	2	
Fa. 11y 0	Centianaceae	:	1	:	1
Family A	Apocynecese	:	1	:	1
Far.1ly	Asclepladaceae	:	5	:	2
Order Scrophu	lariales	:		*	
Fa ily	Scrophulariaceae	:	5	:	4
Parily I	Bignoniaceae	:	1	:	
Fally ()robanchaceae	*		:	1
rally I	Monthecese	:	1	:	2
order Lamiale	es	:		*	
Family F	Phrj.aceae	:		:	1
Parily V	erbenaceae	;	3	:	5
Family 1	Lacuiscese	:	10	:	4
Order Rosales	3	:		:	
Family F	Rosaceae	:	4	:	6

Family Ma	laceae	:	1	:	
Family Pr	unaceae	:	2	:	
Family Mi	mosaceae	:	1	:	1
Family Ca	ssiaccac	:	3	:	1
Family Fe	baceac		23	:	7
Family Gr	rossulariaceae	:	1	:	
Family Cr	rassulaceae	:		:	1
Family Pl	atanaceae	5	1	:	
order Myrtales	3	:		:	
Family Ly	thraceae	:		:	1
Family Oc	notheraceae	:	6	:	3
order Cactales		:		:	
Family Co	ctaceae	:	2	2	
Order Loasales	3	8		:	
Family Lo	asacoae	:		*	1
Family Cu	curbitaceae	o o	2	0 4	
Order Colastra	les	2		:	
Family R	erracese	:	2	:	
Family Vi	taceae	:	4	\$	2
Family Co	lastraceae	:	2	:	
Paully St	aphyleaceae	2	1	:	
Family S	entalacese	0 4	1	8	1
order Sapindal	les	:		:	
Family Ac	eculaceac	:	1	:	

Family Ac	oraceae	:	2	:	
Family Ar	nacardiaceac	:	4	:	
Family Ju	nglandaceae	:	1	:	1
Family Do	tulaceae	:		:	1
Family Fa	ngaceae	:	2	:	1
order Unbella	los	:		:	
Family A	iaceae	:	6	:	2
Family Co	rnaccao	:	1	:	
Order Rubiales	3	:		:	
Family R	ubiaceae	:	3	*	4
Family Ca	prifoliaceac	:	3	:	
Order Campanu	lales .			:	
Family C	ampanulaceae	:	5	n •	1
Order Asteral	os	à •		:	
Family "	Compositae"	0 0	54		26

CHESPAL C .. SIDERATION OF THE FLORA OF T COUNTY

In considering the flora of Jabaunsee County in its entire aspect one may say that the flora of the county has changed very materially since the establishment of per-

manent homes with respect to the numbers of individuals of certain species. It would be difficult to say with certainty whether or not species as a whole have increased or decreased in numbers or whother new species have merely replaced the old ones and the number is hearly the same. One fact is very evident with respect to its flora. On virgin prairie, where neither cultivation nor pasturage has been permitted, bright colored flowers are conspicuous. Where cultivation occurs plants of economic value have displaced the prairie, while in the case of areas that are pastured, one no longer finds the display of prairie flowers. Grasses are able to withst and cropping and spread without seed formation while other plants are crowded out. There may not be a great difference in number of species but a vegetation differing in appearance.

The variety of environments thrubat the county, that is, high prairie, wet ravines, springs, and woods have it very favorable for a diversity in types of species.

Up to date 477 species have been reported from the county. The 19 families which have the largest number of species are:

Compositae 60 apecies

Poaceae 38 "

Leguninosae	33	species
Brassicaceac	18	13
rolygonacoao	17	27
Euphorbiaceac	17	ti .
Cyperaceae	17	11
Lamiaceas	14	19
Liliaceae	11	13
Rosaceae	10	п
Ranunculaceae	9	В
Oenothoraceae	9	Ħ
Solamaceae	9	u
Oenothe.aceae	9	n
Scrophulariaceae	9	69
Lalvaceae	9	p
Verboacoac	8	11
Chenopodiaceae	8	ti
Aplacoao	8	40

To compare my work with that done up to 00 years ago, the following three lists were made, namely;

- 1. Species not listed by A.S.Hitchock in 1899 which I have collected.
- 2. Species reported by both A.S. Hitchcock (1869) and myself.

3. Species reperted by A.S. Hitchcock which I did not collect.

List No. 1.-- Species not listed by A.S. Hitchcock in 1899 which I have collected.

Species	Collection Rumber
Acer saccharinum	109
Acerates a gustifolia	56
Accrates lanuginosa	194
Agropyron smithii	247
Agroseris cuspidata	31
Agrostis hyc alis	100
Ailanthus altissima	37
Alliaria alliaria	157
Allionia linearis	94
Allium canadeuse	217
Amorpha nana	207
Anogra aluicaulis	235
Antennaria reglecta	2
Apocymus sibiricum	10
Arge total Littledia	48
Arisac a dracontium	238
Artemisia kansama	188
Artemisia ludoviciana	109

Asparagus officinalis	204
Brassica campestris	159
Brassica nigra	99
Brameria purpurea	50
Dromus japonicus	89
Bulbilis dactyloides	203
Bursa bursa-pastoris	150
Cactus missouriensis	205
Callirhoo digitata	133
Callirhoe involucrata	1
Callirace triangulata	200
Capnoides aleranthum	160
Garex pennsylvanica	132
Caren stricts	233
Catalpa speciosa (cult.)	185
Coanothus awricanus	112
Coanothus ovetus	107
Contaurium tezense	21
Corastium Lrack, Todan	156
Chaerophyllum temanum (?)	152
Chenopodium aluum	106
Come.dre pellida	12
Convolvulus repens	171

Cornus asperifolia	24
Crateegus sp.	151
Dolphinium viroscens	18
Dertaria lacinata	141
Draba carolinia a	118
Eloocharis tenuis	104
Eljams virginious	110
Equisotan sp.	214
Erigoron philadelphicus	170
Eryngium yuccsefolium	34
Erythronium albidum	131
Fragaria virginiana	251
Franinus americana	252
Geoprumon plattense	223
Geranium carolinianum	6
Felenium tenuifolium (Gates 13	5505)
Roustonia minima	128
Lamulus lupulus	227
Juneus dudleji	221
Koeleria cristata	211
Leonurus cardiaca	65
Lopidium virginicum	58
Limilus geyeri	219

Morus alba	255
Nothoscordum bivalve	136
Onosmodium occidentale	174
Oralis cyaosa	27
Pellaca atropurpurea	154
Pentsterm grandiflorus	212
Phlom divaricata	40
Phytolacca a Lericana	77
Pinus sylvestris (Cult.)	103
Plantago lanceolata	78
Plantago media	218
Plantago virginica	202
Polygonum aviculare	90
Populus alba (Cult.)	237
Populas italica (Cult.)	101
populus sargentii	244
Radicula sinuata	108
Ral annia laciniata	138
Renunculus abortivus	148
Rhus triloLata	59
Rosa blanda (?)	245
Rosa woodsli	215
Rumom britannica	88

Scirpus allidus	85
Senecio plattensis	38
Serinia oppositifolia	109
Sisyrinchium campestre	248
Smilex herbaces	63
Smilex hispids	105
So, hia pinnata	158
Specularia leptocarpa	265
Teucrium canadense	41
Thalictrum dioicum	64
Thlaspi arvenso	195
Thuja orientalis (Cult.)	165
Tithypalopsis cyparissias	167
Titly alopsis missouriensis	216
Toxylon po. iferum (cult.)	182
Tradeseantis bracteata	179
Tragopogon pratense	93
Triosteum perfoliatum	176
Verbascum thapsus	44
Vicia sparsifolia	42
Viola pal ata	157
Viola rafi.csquii	107

Vitis palata 198
Zanthoxylus americanus 152
Zygadelus nuttallii 178

Referring to List number 1, it does not mean that because these species were not reported by Hitchcock that they were not in the county, for example, the esage orange Ton, lon po. iforum, was introduced into the county in early pioneer da.s but ar. Witchcock coes not include it in his list and onen a ain meple trees (Acer saccharinum) are well over 40 years of age. In the case of the cultivated plants which are few in number and are cultivated for orna ental purposes primarily, these may not all have been cultivated at that time, however, it is quite likely that I inus sylvostris and Catalpa speciosa were, basing my judgment on the size of the trees I observed and knowing that they do not grow rapidly. As far as the other species are concerned it would be safe to say that several have misrated into the county from the west or east. I have observed the Argemeno inter_cdia only at the extrame wostern boundary of the county. It has probably migrated to that point from the west as 15 miles west the plant is quite abundant in waste ground.

Cactus missouriensis is not abundant in the county
as I observed it in only one locality northwest of Eskridge
It too, is probably a migrant from the West.

List No. 2. -- Species reported by toth A.S. Hitchcock (1899) and the writer. (The collection numbers are those of the writer in 1926-27.)

Spucios	Collection 'umber
Abutilon abutilon	03
Acer negundo	181
Achillea millefolium	23
Acsculus arguta	146
Allionia nyctagineus	82
Amorpha ca.oscens	71
Alorpha fruticoss	208
Androsace occidentalis	124
Anemone decapetala	126
Antonnaria campostris	125
Asclopias tuberosa	9
Asclopias verticillata	273
Asclepidora viridis	11
Baptisia australia	13
Daptisia bractoata	51
Daptisia leucantha	113
Eleucalla cacullaria	139
Eraumeria pallida	277
Gallirhoe alceoides	250

Cannabis sativa	116
Carex festacacoa	230
Carex hystricina	229
Carex vulpinoides	257
Coa: othus ovatus pubescens	107
Celastrus sca.dens	63
Celtis occidentalis	32
Cercis carade sis	144
C. angesyce Perslil	230
Chrysaithemus leucanthemus	19
Cicuta seculata	282
Cirsium unculatum (?)	75
Convolvalus se ium	15
Croton monanthogymus	279
Cyperus filiculmis	268
Datura stramonium	26
Delphinium tricorne	197
Dichrophyllum marginatum	271
Draba cuncifolia	119
Dyssodia papposa (Boebera pa-)	230
_quisetum arvense (?)	
arizeron ramosus	190
Luonymus atropurpurens	206

turonium meseshoreum	120
Frazinus ponneglanica lanceolat	a 246
Callum ap inc	173
Call circaesans	175
Gaura biennis	
Geoprumon orașeicarpua	130
Gloditais triscanthos	242
Glycyrhiza lepidota	1.96
Gyunocladua dioica	
nedecre hi ida	234
Holianthus poticiarie	103
Hibigo is trienus	281
Hordous Jubatum	193
Ipomoca hudoracea	254
J las pigra	60
Juniperus Virginiana	249
Loctuca floridana	224
Los odera ca itata	220
Liatria sceriosa	284
Linum sulcatum	28
Lithospermum linearifolium	133
Lobelia leptostachys	
Lycopus a ericanus	98

Ledicago sativa	
Legapterium missouriense	16
meibomia illinoensis	97
helilotus alba	70
olilotus officinalis	69
Lenispermum cenadonse	45
mesadenia tuberosa	140
Lonarda fistulosa	14
horoncia uncinata	8
Morus rubra	192
Repota cataria	142
nyctelea nyctelea	177
Oonothera serrulata	17
Opuntia humifusa	46
Oxalis stricta	39
oxalis violacea	
Panicum scribnerienum	236
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	114
Pontstemon cobaca	25
Popo foetidissima	86
Petalostemum candidum	67
Petalosterum purpureum	66
Phleum pratense	

Plantago purshii	220
Platanus occidentalis	43
Pos compressa	
Podophyllum poltatum	143
Polygonatum commutatum	241
Polygonum ercetum	
Polygonum convolvulus	286
Polygonum pennsylvanicum	233
Polygonum lapathifolia	288
Polygonum virginianum	292
Polygonum tenue	273
Ploitaenia nuttallii	55
Prunolla vulgaris	276
Prunus americana	231
Prunus virginiana	53
Psoralca argophylla	79
Psoralea esculenta	184
Psoralea floribunda	35
Quercus macrocarpa	117
Quercus muhlenbergii	
Ratibida columnaris	49
Rhamnus lanceolata	255
Rhus canadensis	162
Rhus glabra	29

Ribes gracile (Grossularia mi	ssouriensis)	155
Robinia pseudoacacia	61	
Rosa pratincola	187	
Ruellia ciliosa	20	
Rumex altissimus	210	
Rumex crispus	87	
Sagittaria latifolia	101	
Salix longifolia		
Salvia lanecifolia	134	
Sambucus canadensis	47	
Sanicula marylandica	201	
Saponaria officinalis	3	
Scutellaria pervula	155	
Sicyos angulatus	226	
Silene antirrhina	172	
Silene stellata	261	
Silphium laciniatum	57	
Solanum carolinense	5	
Solanum rostratum	4	
Solidago missouriensis	256	
Specularia perfoliata	7	
Stephylea trifolia	153	
Steironema ciliatum	285	

Stenosiphon linifolium	52
Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos	100
Taraxacum vulgare	
Tithymalopsis corollata	111
Trifolium pratenso	209
Trifolium repons	
Tripsacum daetyloides	84
Typha latifolia	285
Ulmus americana	270
Ulmus fulva	54
Urtica gracilis	
Verbena angustifolia	
Verbena canadensis	36
Verbena stricta	30
Vernonia fasciculata	274
Viola pal ata	123
Viola pedatifida	127
Viola eriocarpa	161
Viorna pitcheri	225
Vitis vulpina	115
Nanthium americanum	73
Vitis cordifolis ichx.	264

List No. 3.--Species reported by A.S. Hitchcock but not collected by the writer during the course of her trips.

Acalypha ostryaefolias

Acalypha virginicas

Acnida tamariscina*

Acuen illinoensis

Afzelia macrophylla

Agastache neptoides

Agrimonia mollis

Agrimonia parviflora

Agropyron repens

Allionia albida

Allium stellatum

Amaranthus blitoides

Ameronthus graecizans

Amaranthus retroflexus#

Amaranthus spinosus

Ampelopsis cordata

Andropogon scoparius:

Anemone virginiana

Apiastrum patens (Spermolopsis patens)

Apocynum cannabinum

Arabis canadensis

Arctium minus

Argemone alba

Arisaema triphyllum

Artomisia dracunculoides

Artemisia graphaloides

Asclepias sullivantii

Asclepias syriaca

Asimina triloba

Aster laevis

Aster multiflorus

Astragalus canadonsis

Botrychium virginianum

Bouteloua oligostachyas

Boutelous curtipenduluss

Brassica juncea

Calceolaria verticillata

Campanula americanas

Capnoides aureum

Cirsium lanceolatum

Circium altissimum

Carex crus-corvi

Carex laxiflora

Carex Muhlenbergii var. xalapensis

Chamaccrista fasciculata*

Cenchrus pauciflorus*

Cephalanthus occidentalis

Chenopodium boscianum

Chenopodium hybridum

Chemopodium leptophylluma

Chenopodium leptophyllum var. sub labrum

Chrysopogon avenaceus (Sorghastrum nutans).

Co swollia dauc !folia

Co.ma.dra umbellata

Councilina virginica:

Croton capitatus*

Cuscuta polygonorum

Cycloloma atrilicifolium

Cyperus esculentus

Cyperus speciosus

Delphinium carolinianum

Dianthera a ericana

Eatonia obtusata (Sphenopholis obtusata)

loc.aris palastris (Glaucescens)

Elymus canadensisa

Dupatorium altissimum

Eupatorium urticaefoliums

Buphorbia dentata (Poinsettia dentata)*

Euphorbia heterophylla (Poinsettia heterophylla)

Euphorbia hexagona (Zygophyllum hexagona)s

Euphorbia maculata (Chamacayce maculata)*

Euphorbia serpens (Chamacayce serpens)

Euphorbia nuttallii (Chamaesyce zygophylloides)*

Euphorbia strictospora

Buthamia graminifolia (Solidago graminifolia)

Evolvulus pilosus

Lragrostis capillaris

Bragrostis cilianonsis

Eraprostis pectinaceas

Falcata pitcheri

Festuca nutans

Galium concinum

Galium triflorum

Gaura parviflora

Gentiana puberula (Dasystephana puberula)

Gerardia densiflora (Otophylla densiflora)

Geum canadense

Grindelia squarrosa*

..art..annia speciosa

Melianthus annuus*

Helianthus grosse-serratus

Holianthus maximiliania Lelianthus orgyalis Melianthus scaberrimus Heliopsis scabra Hibiscus militaris Micoria cordiformus= Mordeum pusillums Loustonia angustifolia Hydrophyllum virginianum Hypericum cistifolium Impatons pallida Ipomoea pandurata Ipomoca purpureas Chaetochlog lutescens# Chaetochloa viridis Juneus torreyi Kuhnia eupatorioides Lacinaria punctata (Liatris punctata)* Lappula virginiana Lepidium densiflorum Leptilon canadenses Les, edeza violacea Lippia cuncifoliam Lippia lanccolata

Lycium vulgare (Lycium halimifolium) Lythrum alatum Malva rotundifolias Meibomia grandiflora Meibomia canoscens Mentha canadensis Mentzelia oligosperma Mesadenia atriplicifolia Mimulus ringens Mollugo verticillata Monolepsis nuttalliana Oenothera biennis Onosmodium molle Ostrva virginiana* Panicularia nervata Panicum capillares Parietaria pennsylvanica Parosola dalea Paspalum ciliatifolium Penthorum sedoides Petalostemum multiflora Cogswellia daucifolia Phryma leptostachya

Physalis heterophylla Physalis longifolia Physalis punila Pilca pumila Plantago aristata Plantago rugelli Polygala verticillata Polygonum muhlonbergiia Polygonum littorale Polygonum ramosiasimum Polygonum scandens Polygonum persicarias Polygonum punctatum Populus deltoides Portulaca oleracea Quercus princides Ratibida pinnata Radicula palustris Radicula sossiliflora Rubus canadensis Rubus occidentalis Rubus Baileyanus Rudbeckia hirta

Ruellia strepensa

Rumex acetosellaw

Sagittaria ambigua

Salix amygaloides

Salix cordata

Salvia pitcheria

Schedonnardus peniculatus

Scirpus validus

Scrophularia marylandica

Sida spinosa

Tridens flava

Sisymbrium officinalis (Erysimum officinalis)

Sisymbrium angustifolium

Solanum elacagnifolium

Solanum nigrama

Sonchus asper

Sophia incisa

Spartina michauxiana

Sporobolus cryptandrus*

Stips sparteas

Strophostyles pauciflora

Syntherisma sanguinale=

Teucrium occidentale

Thalcsia uniflora
Thalictrum revolutum
Tilia glabra
Tradescantia Virginiana
Tragia ramosa
Uniola latifolia
Verbesina alternifolia
Verbena bractecsa
Verbena urticaefolia*
Vernonia baldwinii
Viola papilionacea
Vitis cineres

edenotes plant species that are without a doubt present in the county flora, but were not collected during the present study, for the reason that they were not in season for identification.

A continued study of the county, especially during the autumn and in other parts of the county, would without doubt cut down List No. 3. Some of these are plants of very special habitats.

SUMMARY

- 1. Wabaunsee County is an area of 804 square miles situated in the eastern third of the state of Kansas, bounded on the north by the Kansas River. The altitude varies from about 1000 to 1900 feet. The streams are well distributed thruout the county. Limestone outcrops are common, while glacial drift is evident in the northern part of the county.
- 2. As a result of continuous dry winters and moist summers grass thoroly dominates the vegotation.
 - 3. The earliest permanent settlers came about 1853-54.
- 4. Portions of the county were swept by prairie fires in the years 1869-71; 1873, 1889 and 1891, for which the early sottlers were responsible. They also introduced the saw mill and many new plant species which were cultivated for food. After the railroad was built many cattle were shipped in and grazed on the open prairie.
- 5. Areas which have been protected by fires, tramping by stock, and cultivation, for example high bluffs and valloys along streams with sufficient moisture to support quite a dense tree growth, otherwise the area is open prairie. One area of local interest supports the growth of native junipers.

- 6. Fineteen species of important stock poisoning plants are found in Wabaunsee County.
- 7. A tabulated list shows a total of 477 species of which composites were most numerous, grasses and legumes second, and mustards third.
- 8. In 1899, A. S. Mitcheock listed about 356 species from the county. In 1926-27, the author collected and observed 292 which included 115 not previously listed which leaves 195 species not found in the limited time. However, 52 of these are without question in the county.

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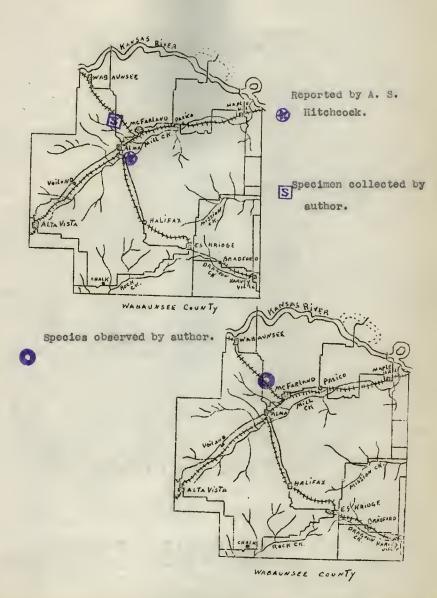
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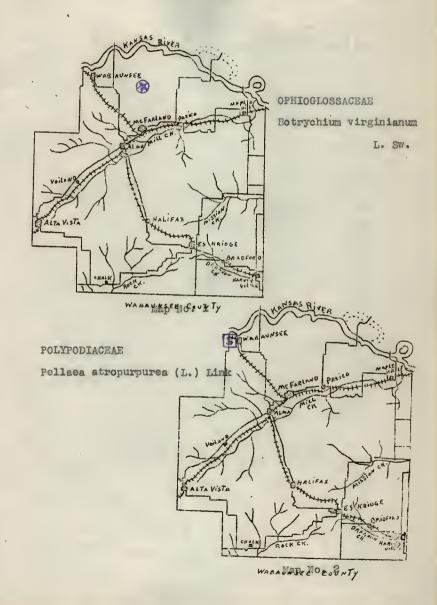
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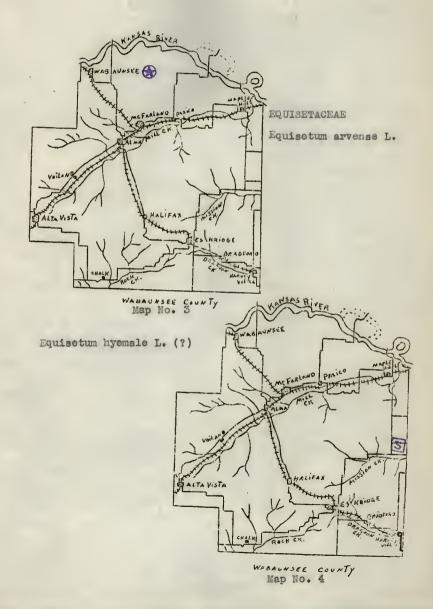
The writer wishes to acknowledge her indebtodness to Dr. P. C. Gates, for valuable suggestions and criticisms. I wish to express my thanks to others who have aided in the preparation of this manuscript.

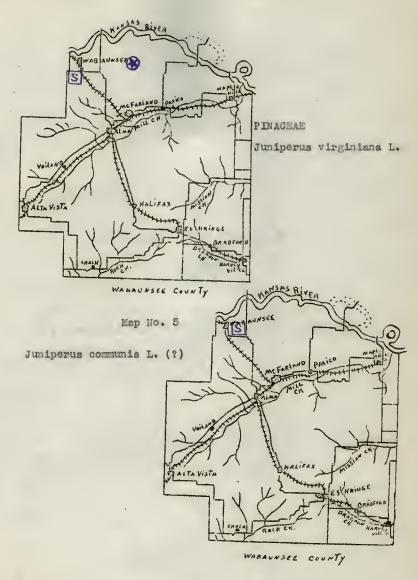
EXPLA ATION OF LAPS

In the instances where the map is plotted with S
it refers to the fact that the specimen has actually been
collected by the writer in the general location indicated.
The symbol of merely means the species has been observed
by the writer but not collected and its position on the
map has no reference to general location. The symbol of
indicates that A. S. Hitchcock has reported the species
in the county previous to 1899 and its position on the
map has no specific significance.

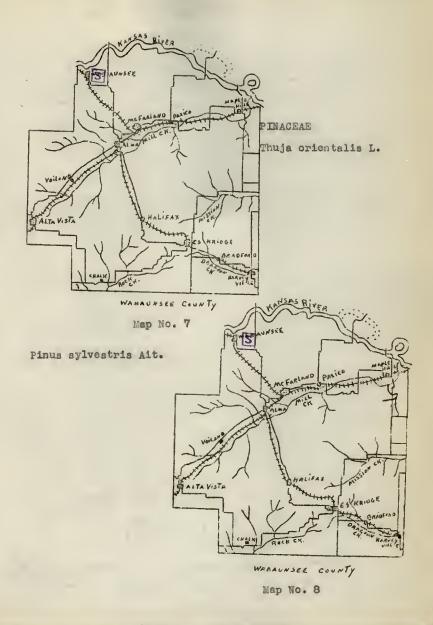


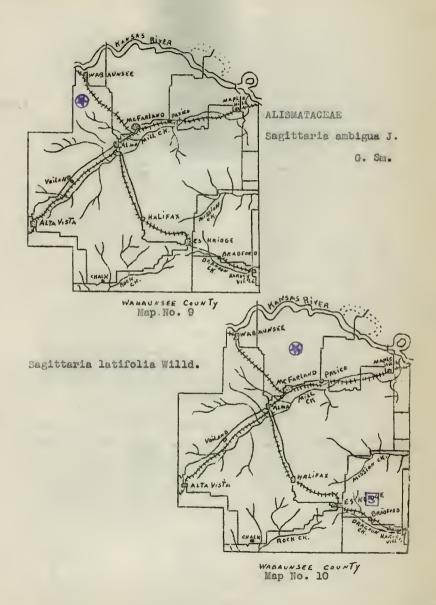


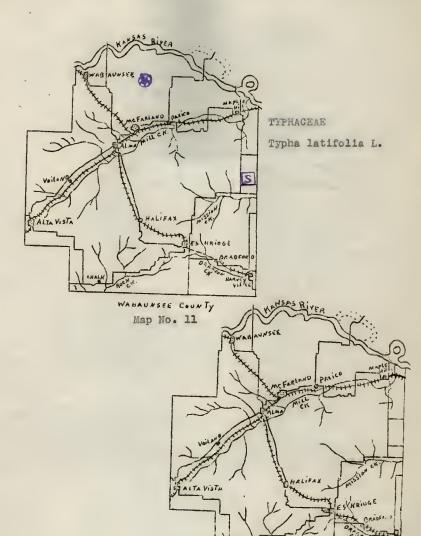




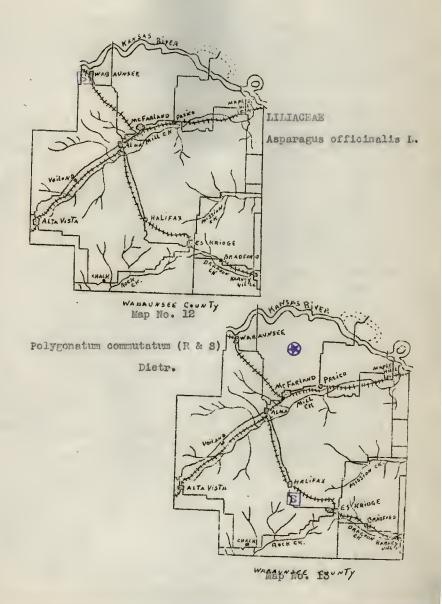
Map No. 6

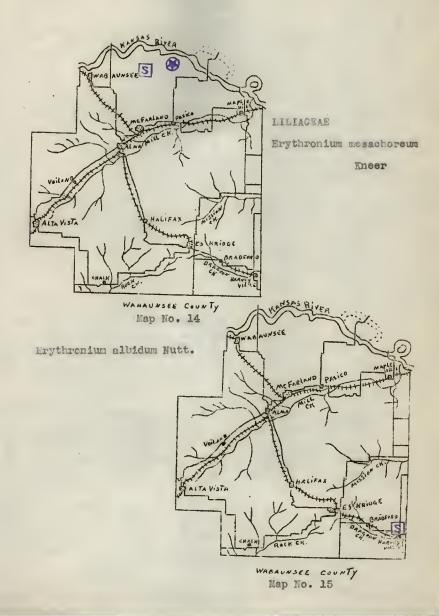


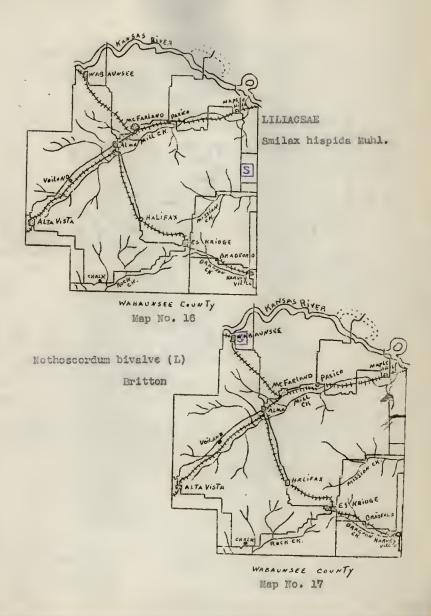


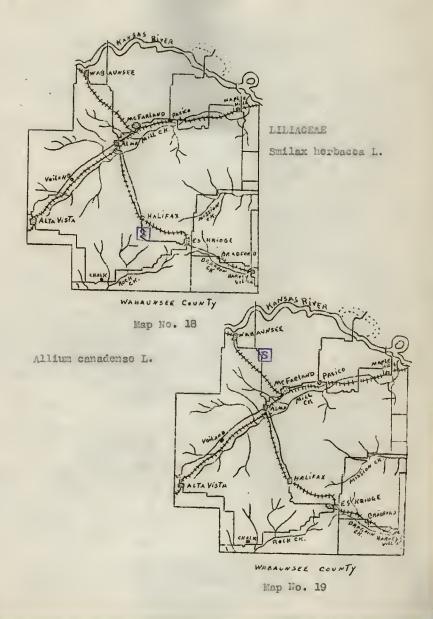


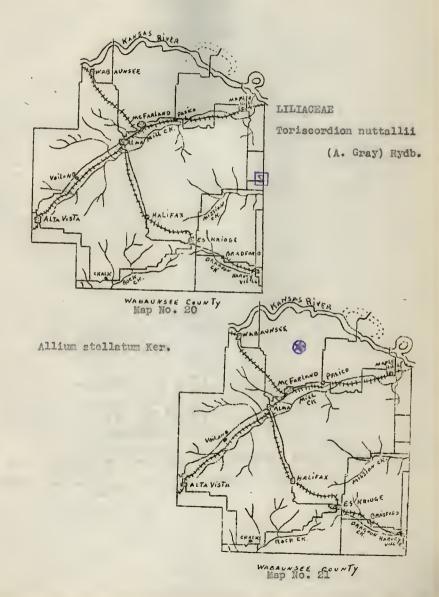
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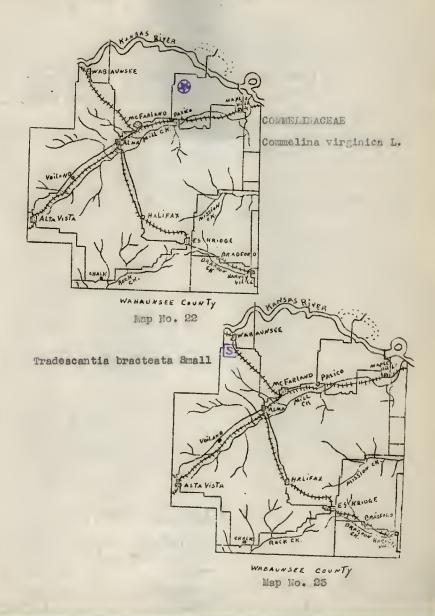


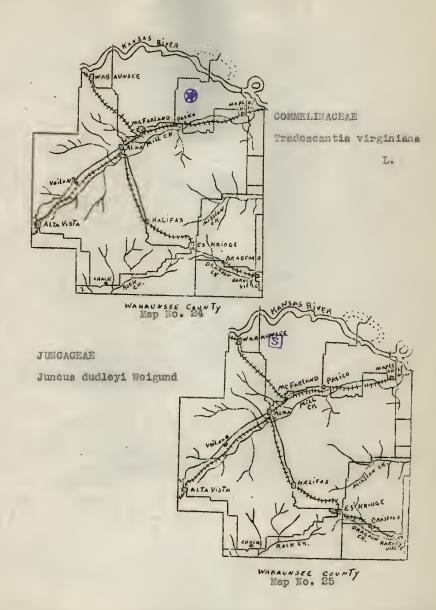


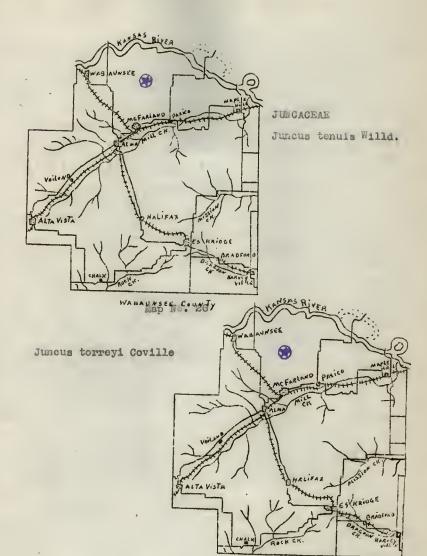




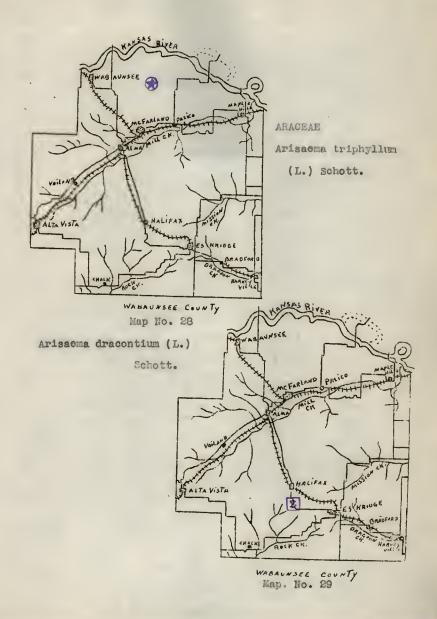


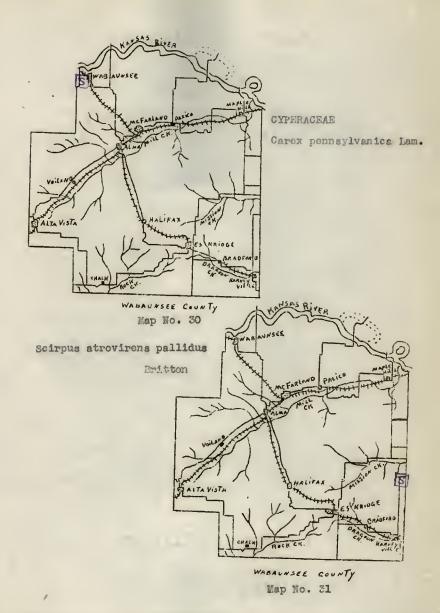


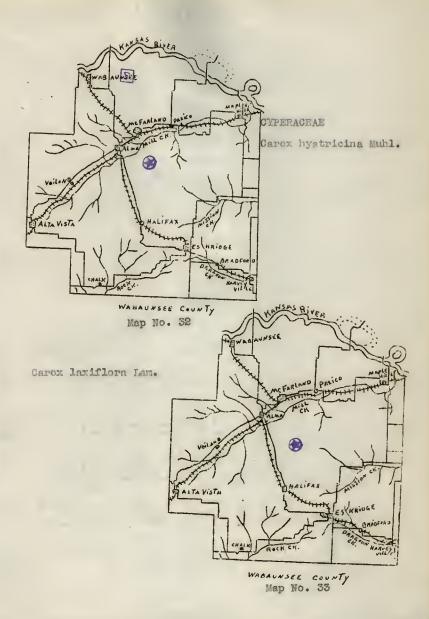


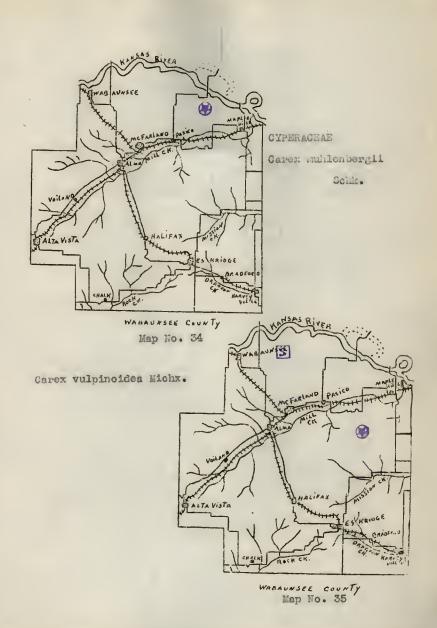


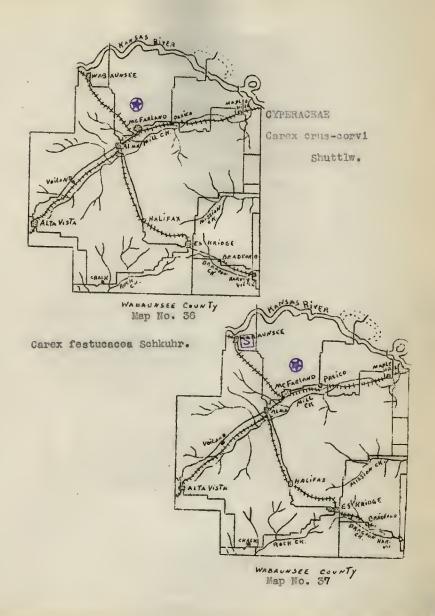
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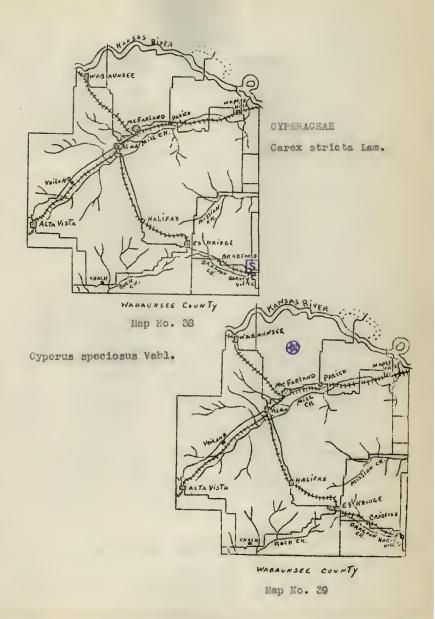


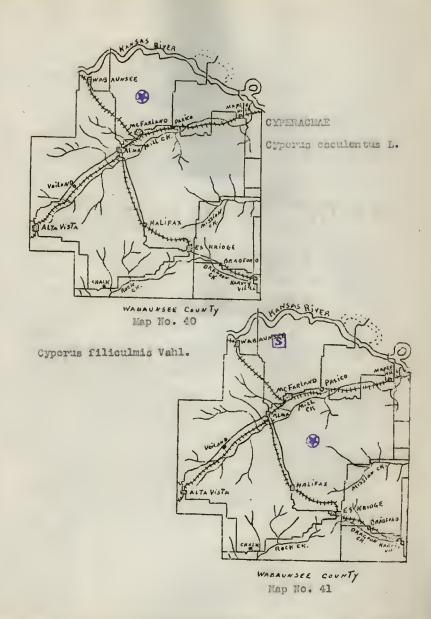


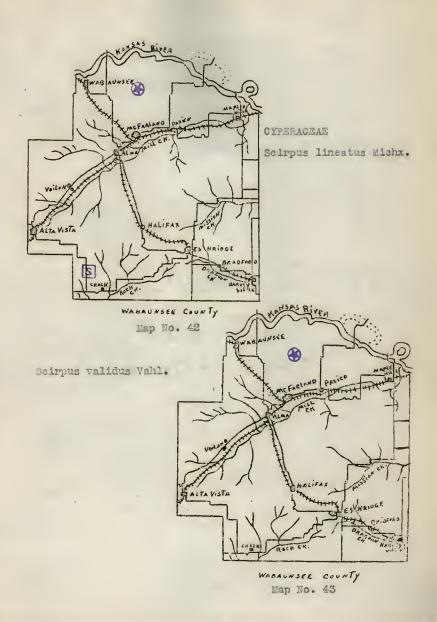


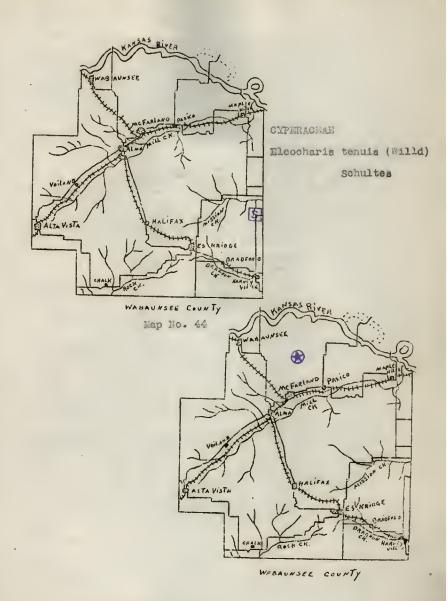


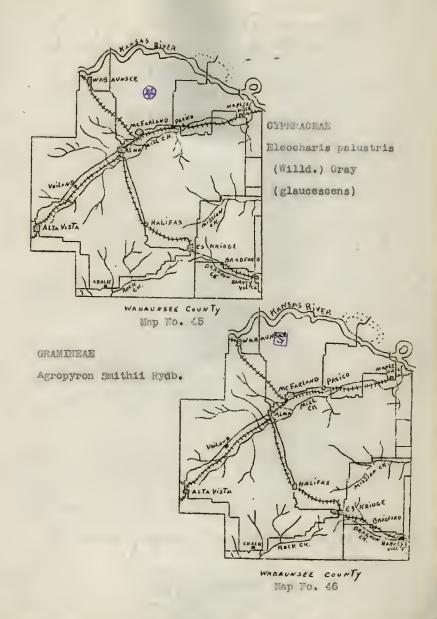


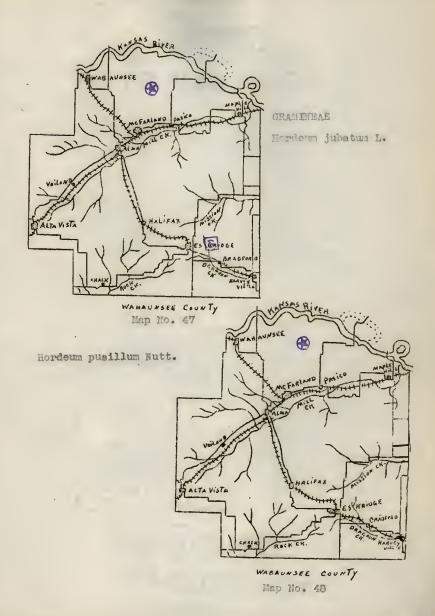


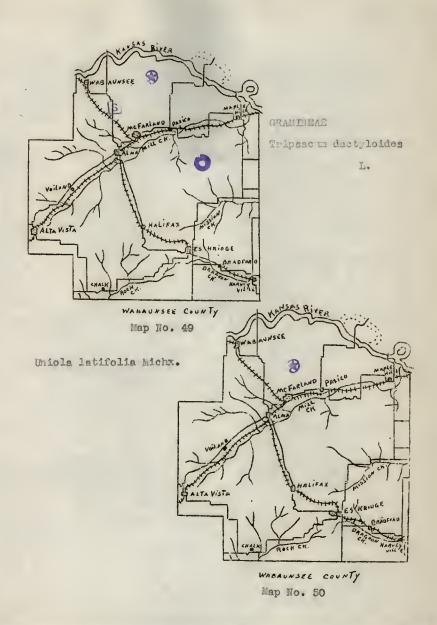


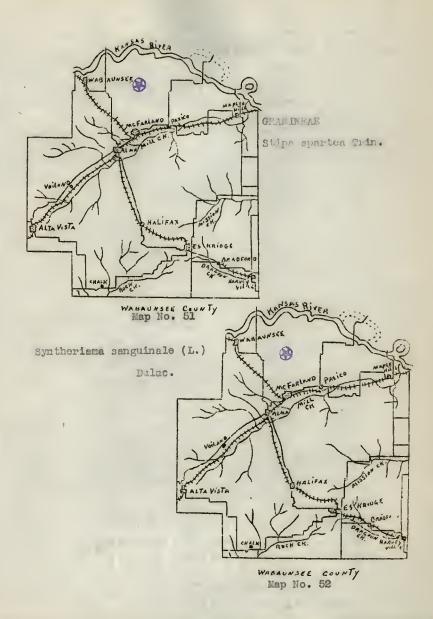


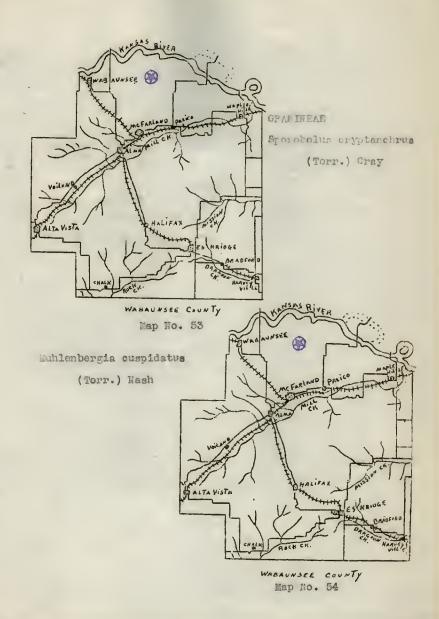


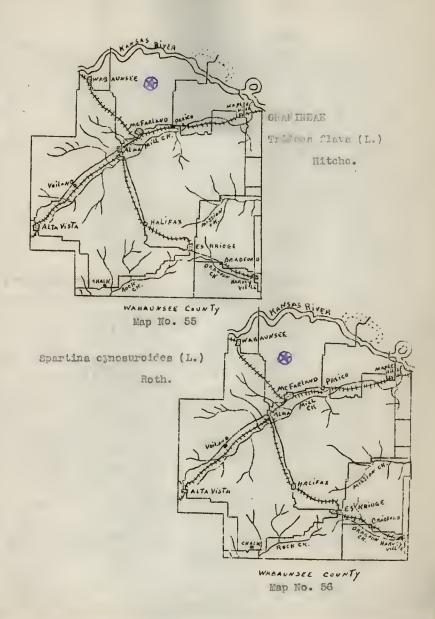


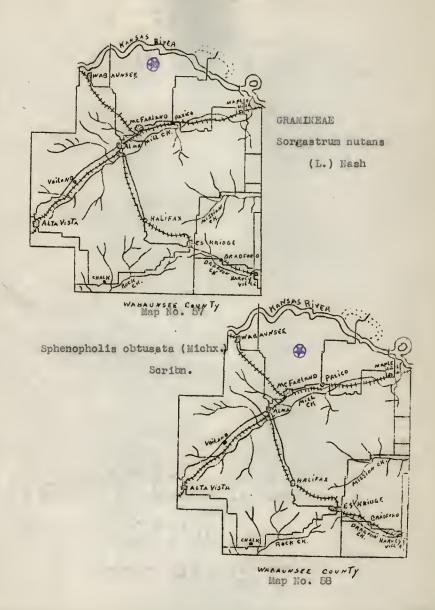


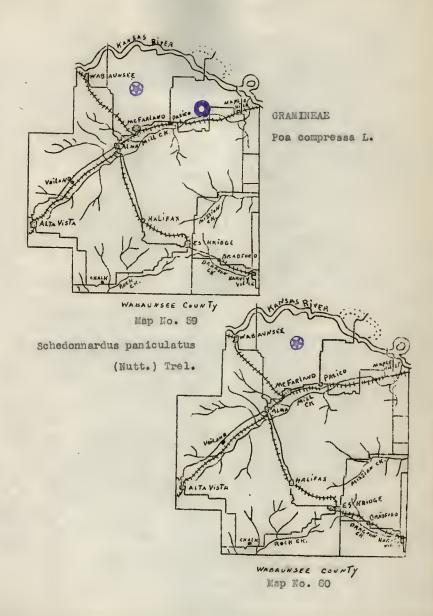


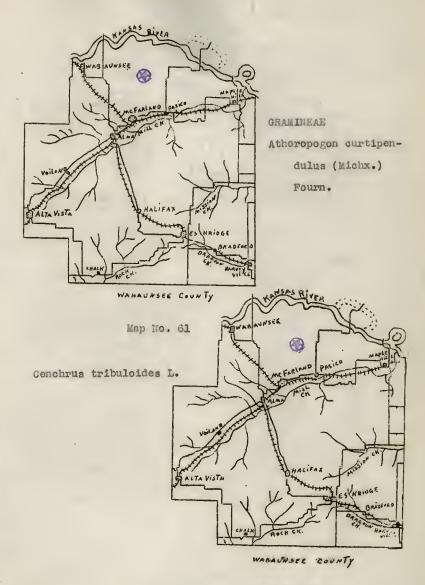




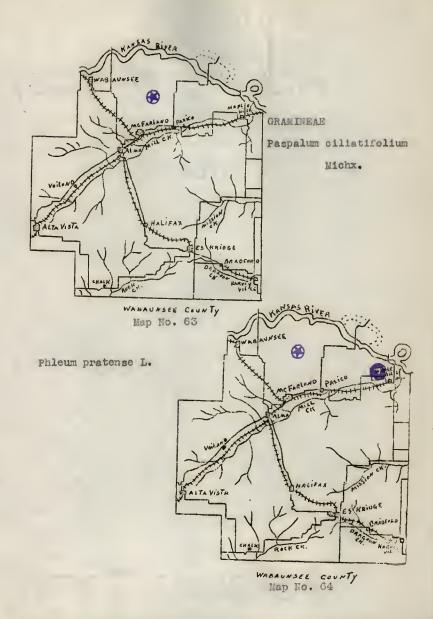


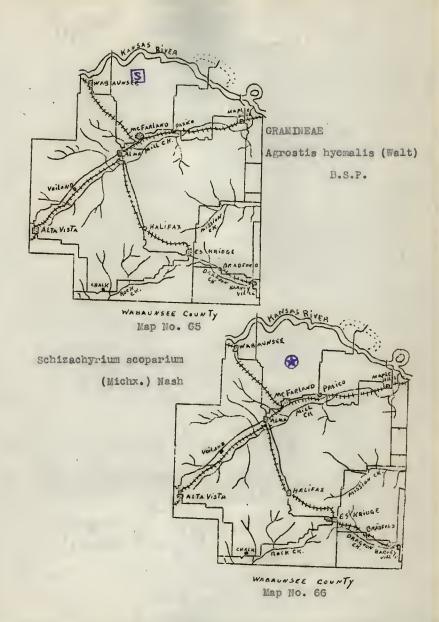




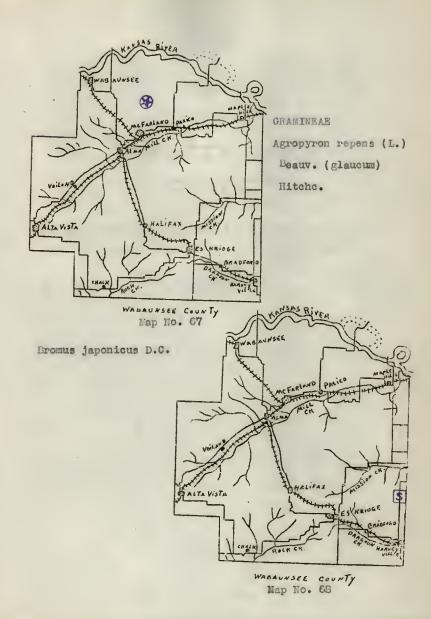


Map No. 62

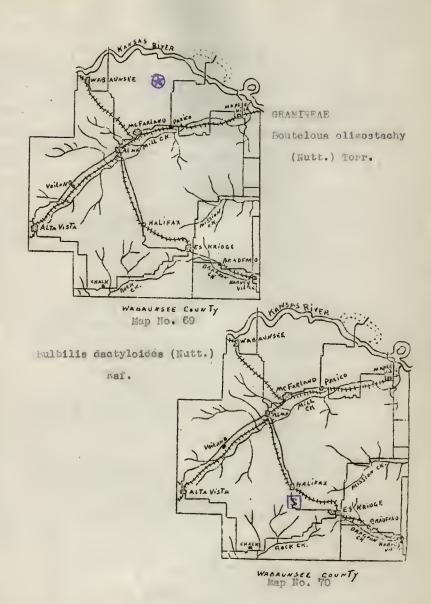




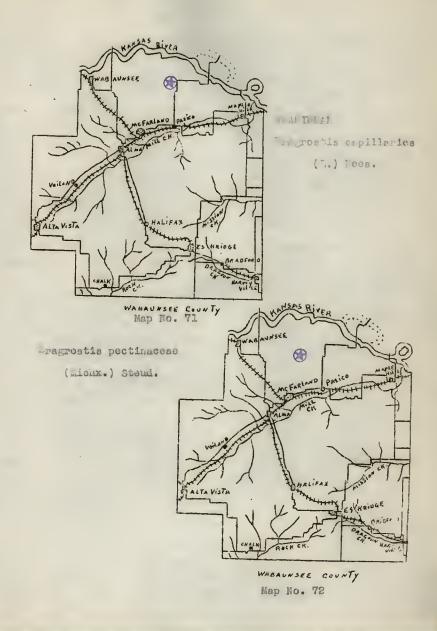
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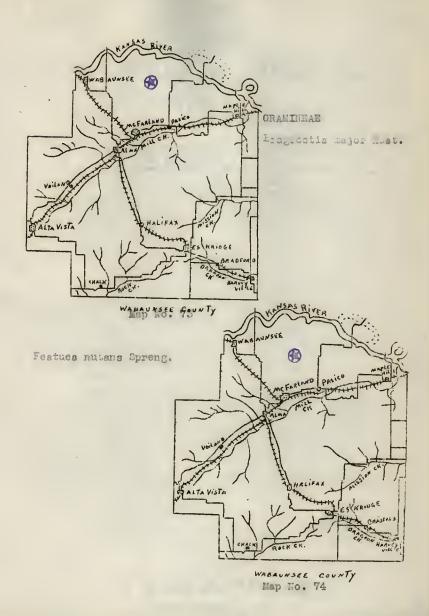


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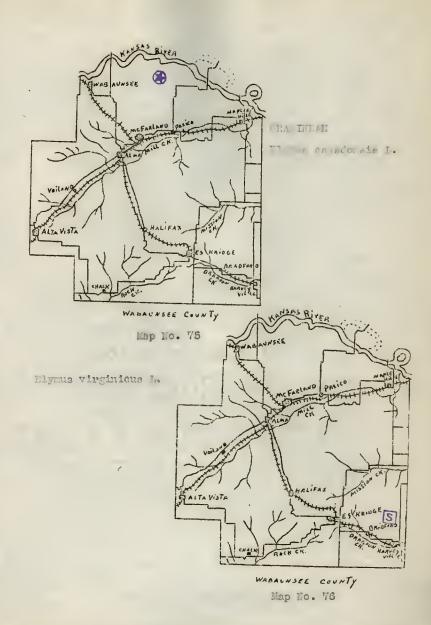


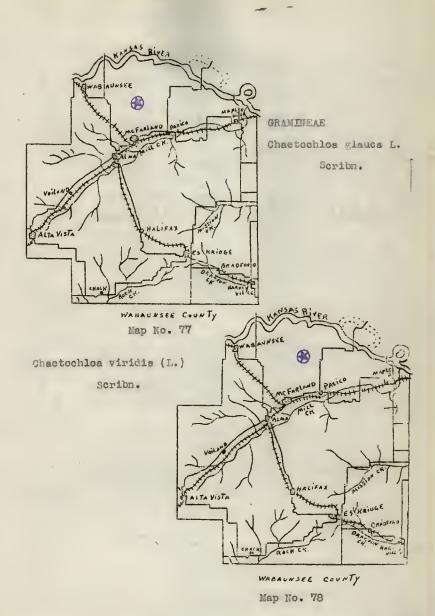
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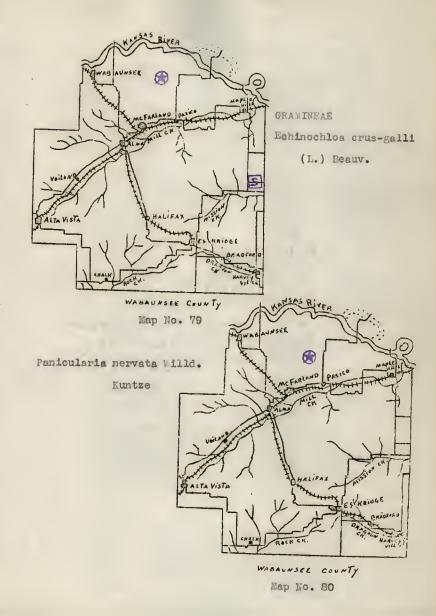


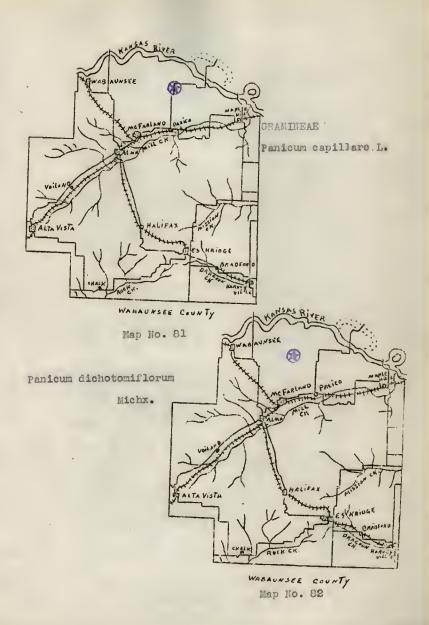


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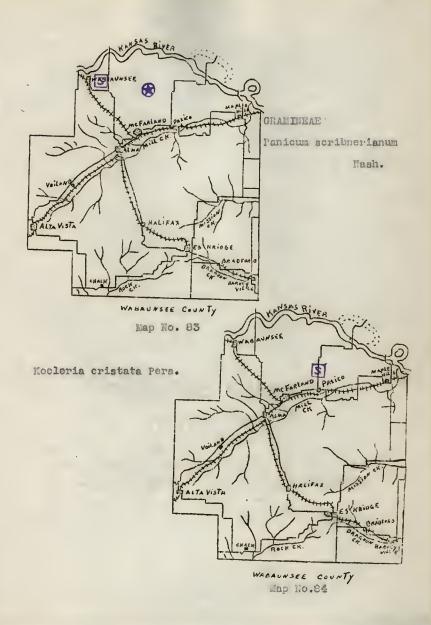


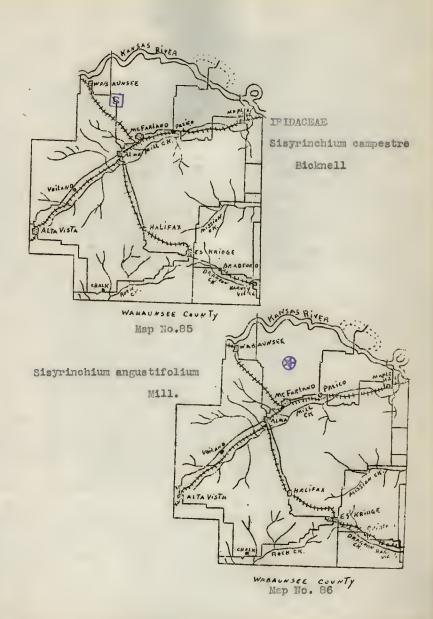




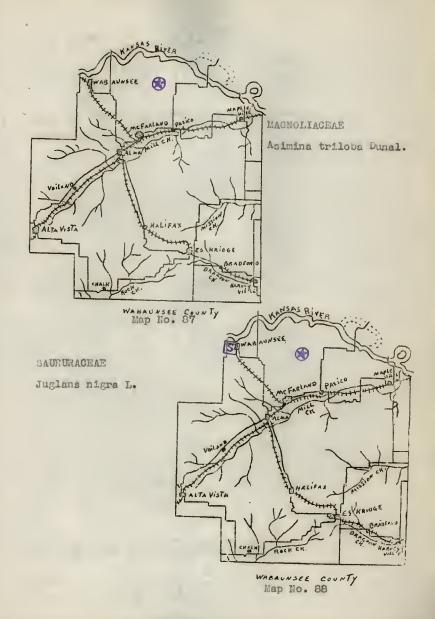


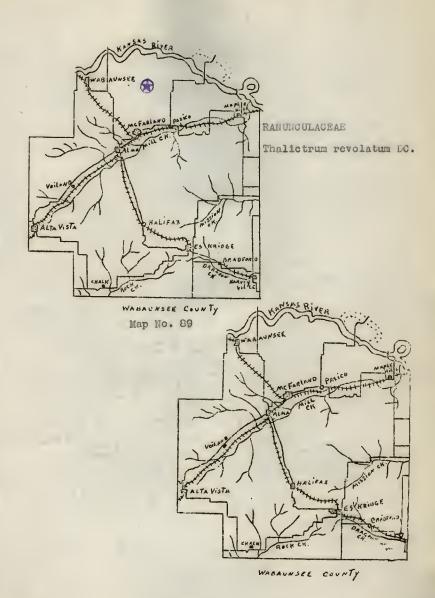
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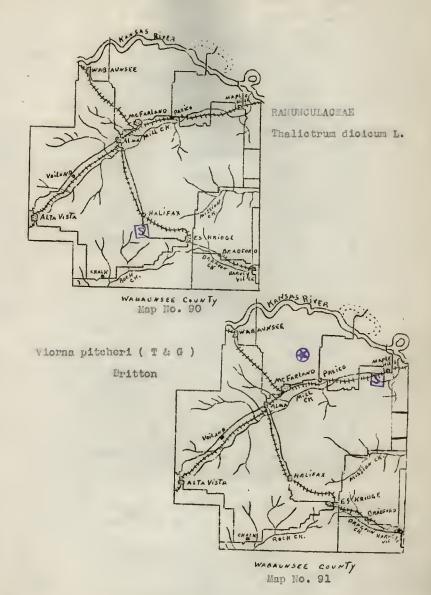




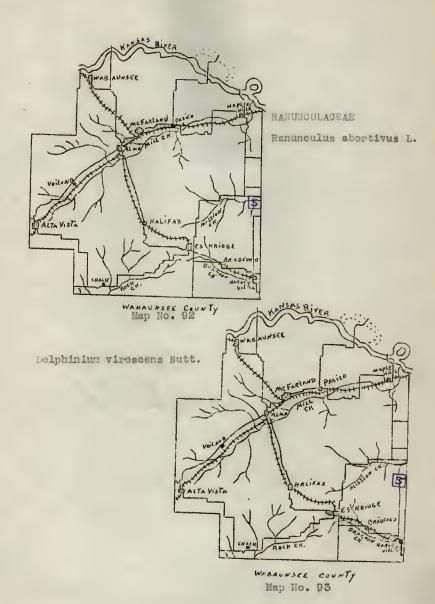
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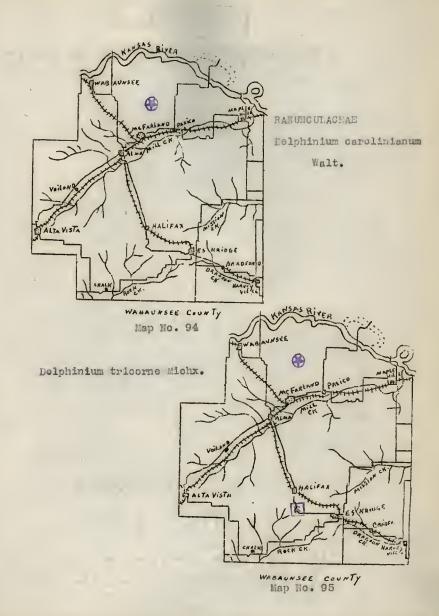


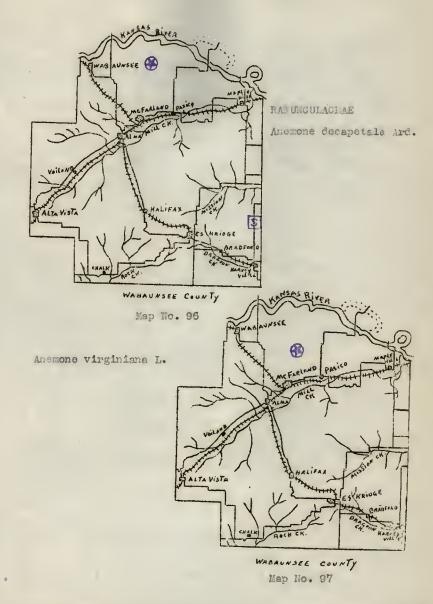


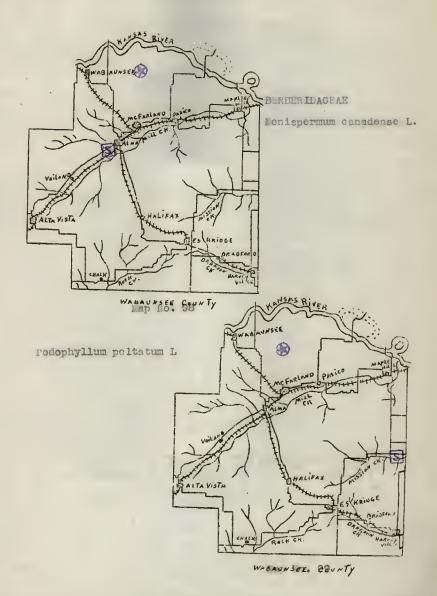


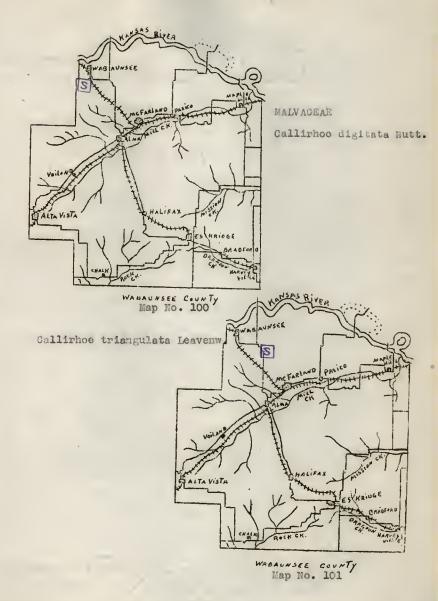
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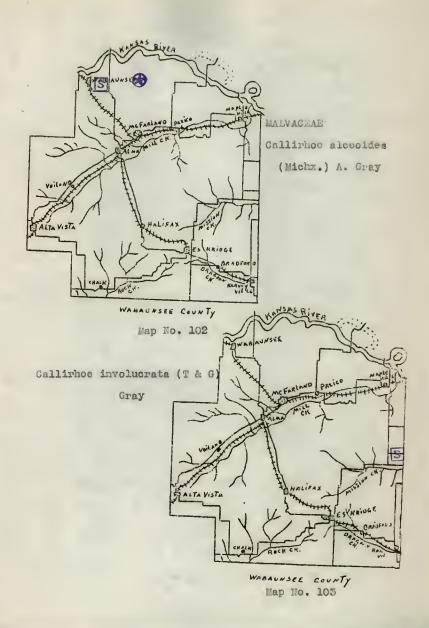




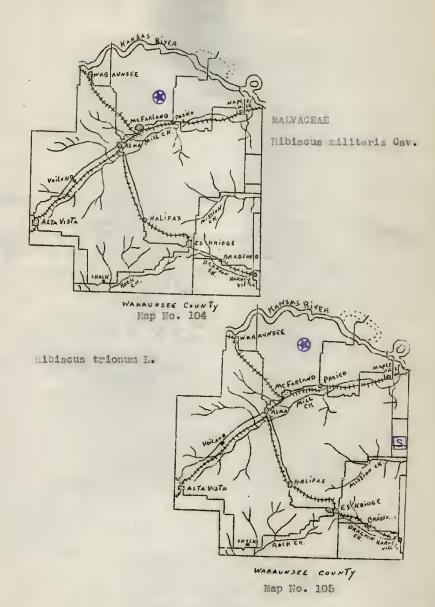


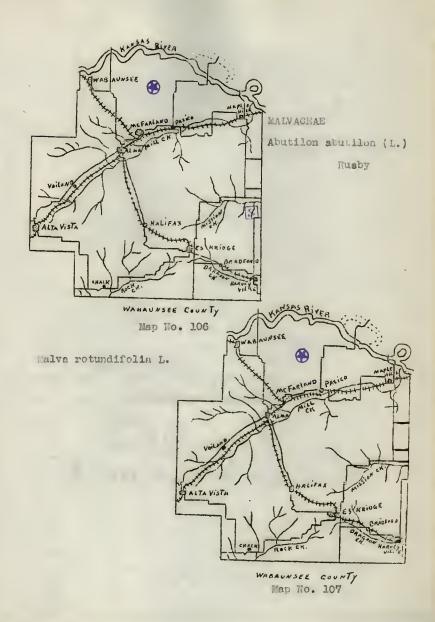


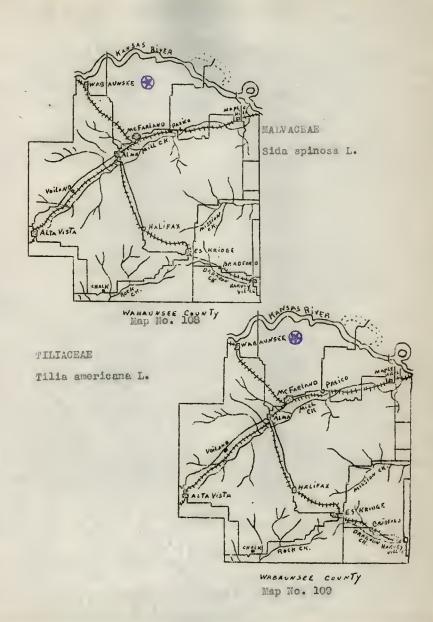




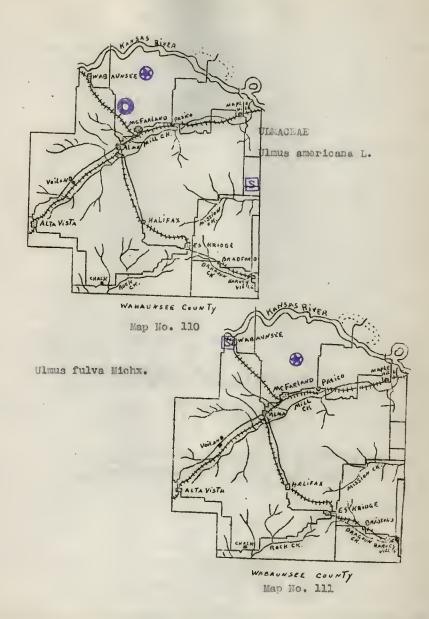
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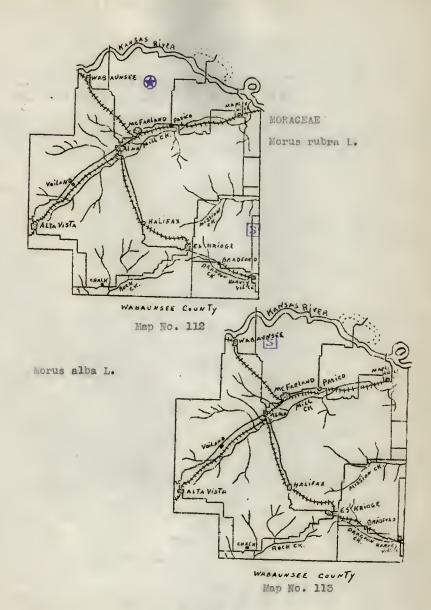


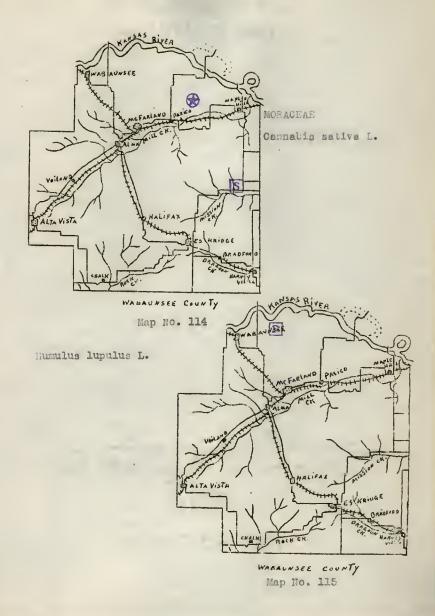


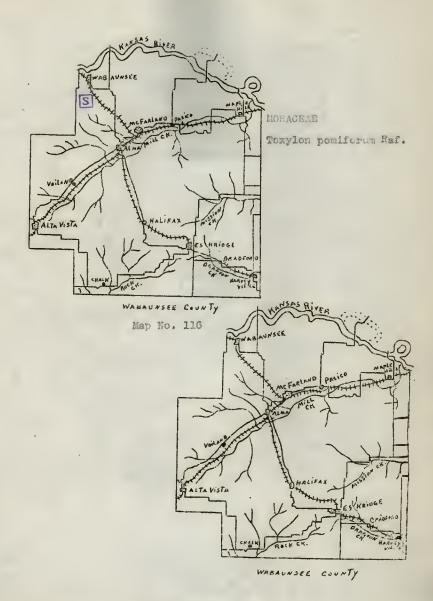


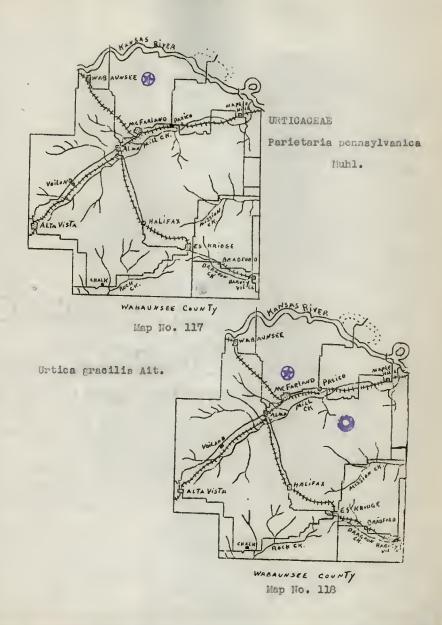
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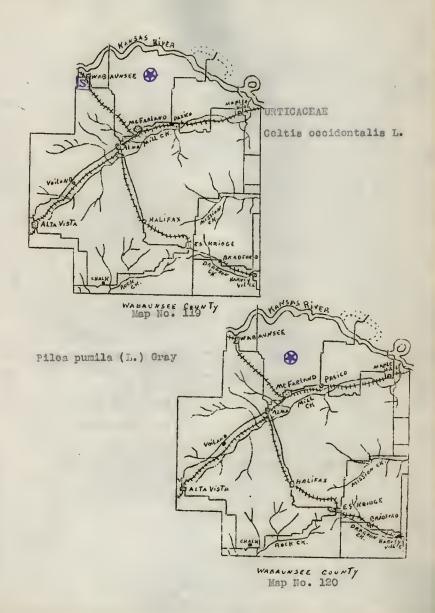


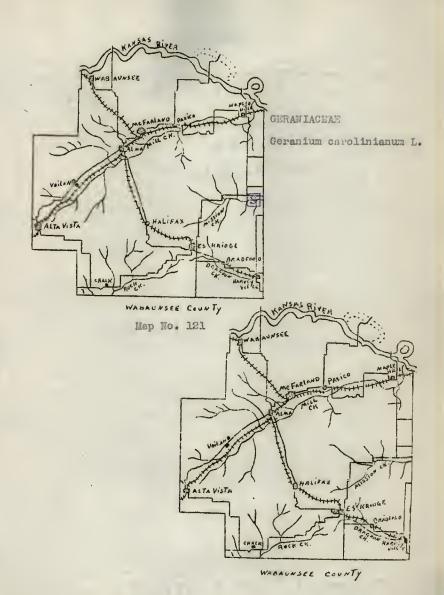


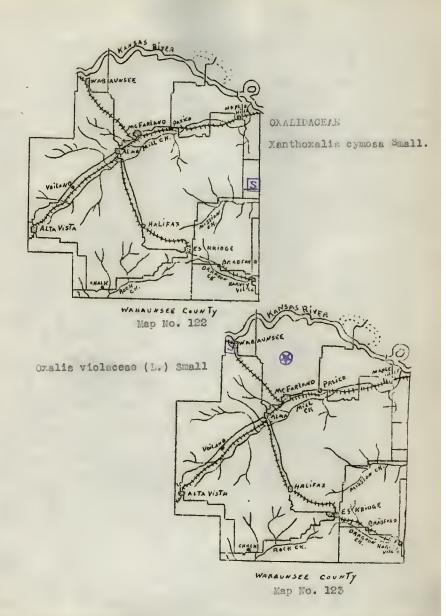


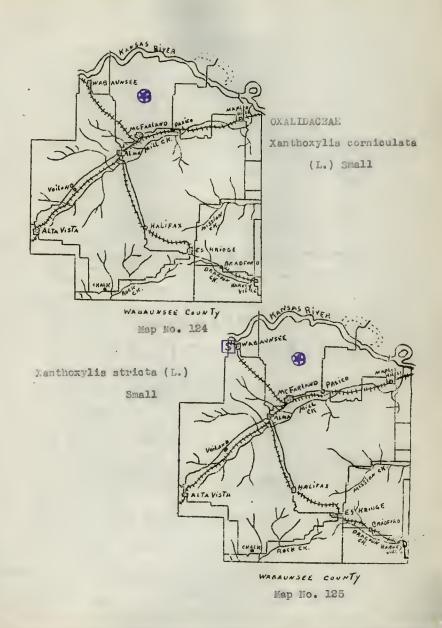


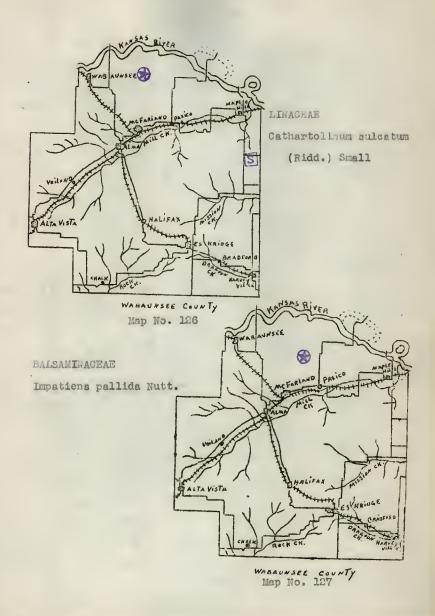


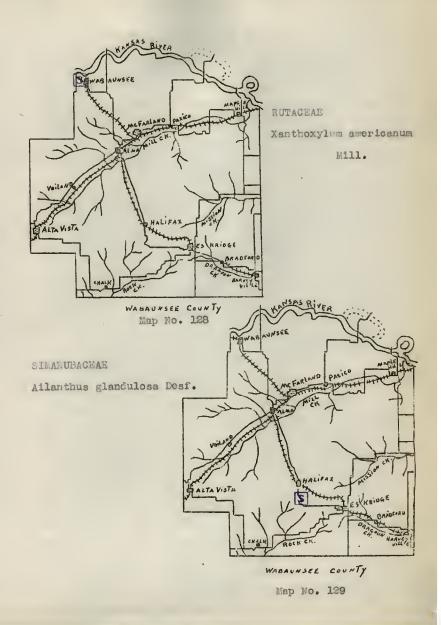


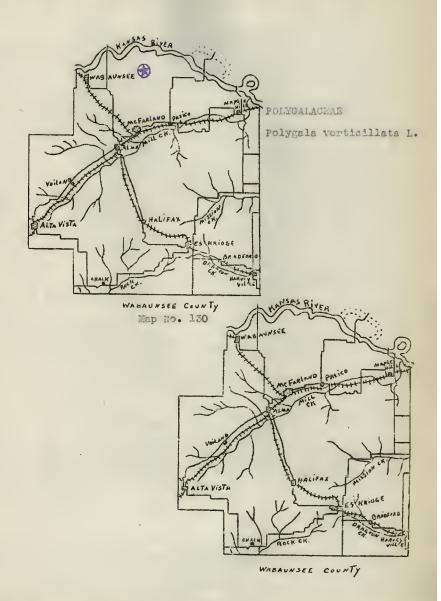


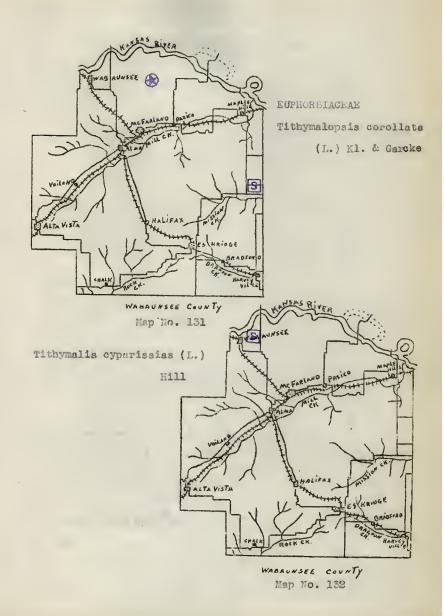


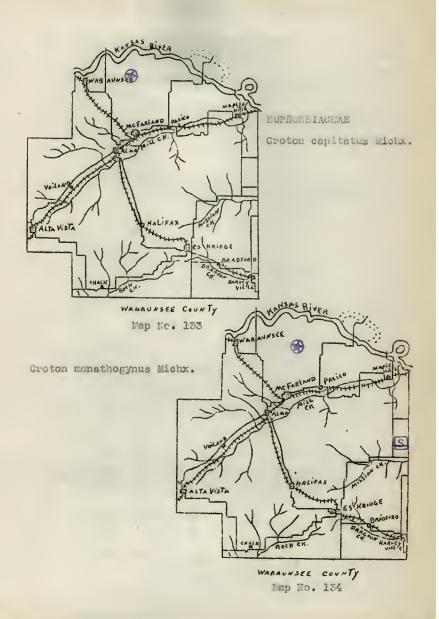


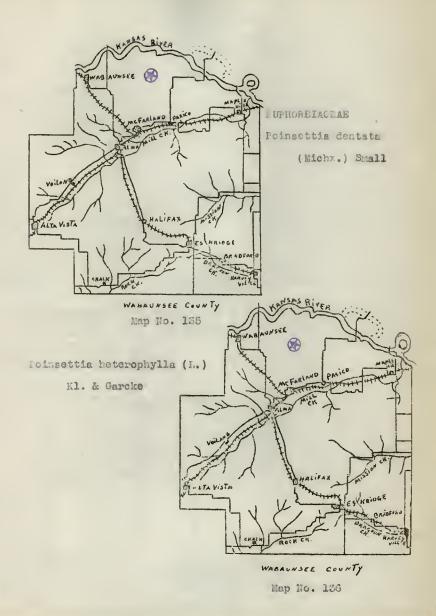


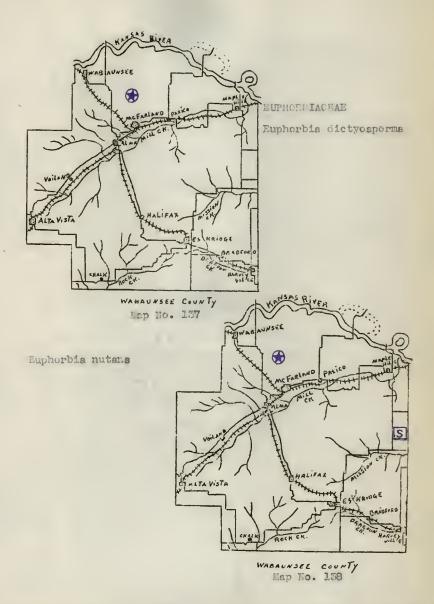


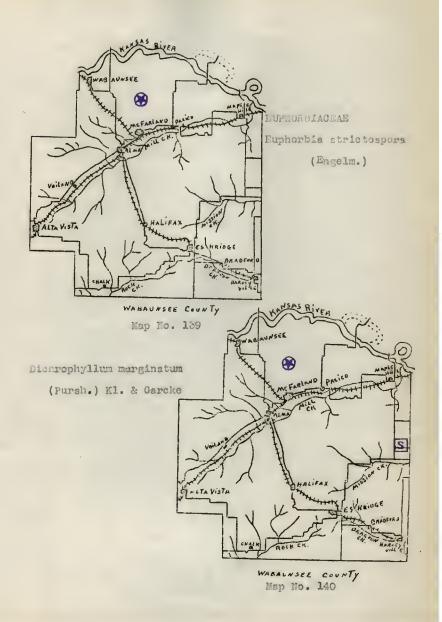


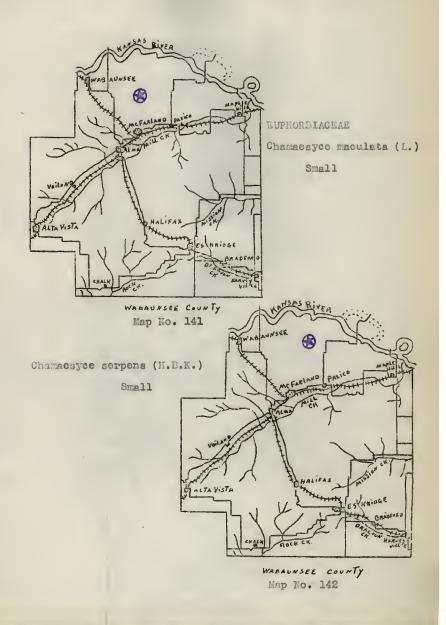


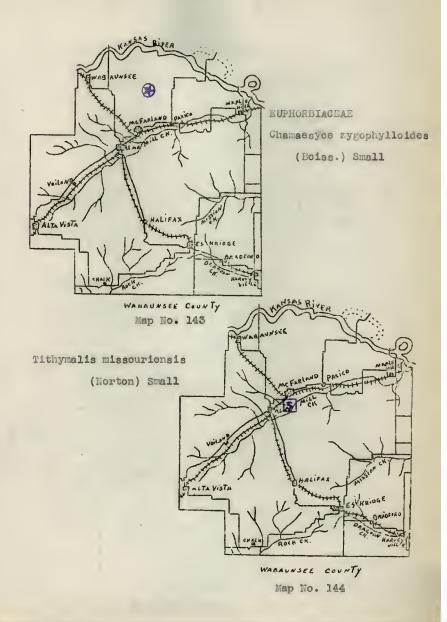


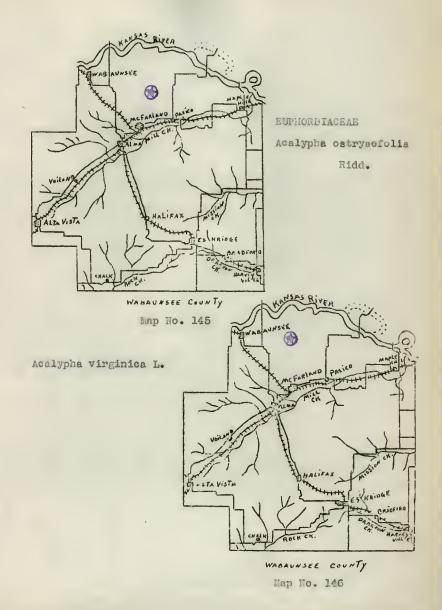


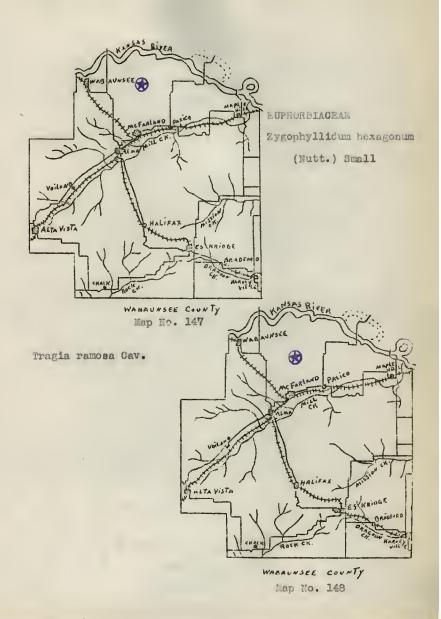


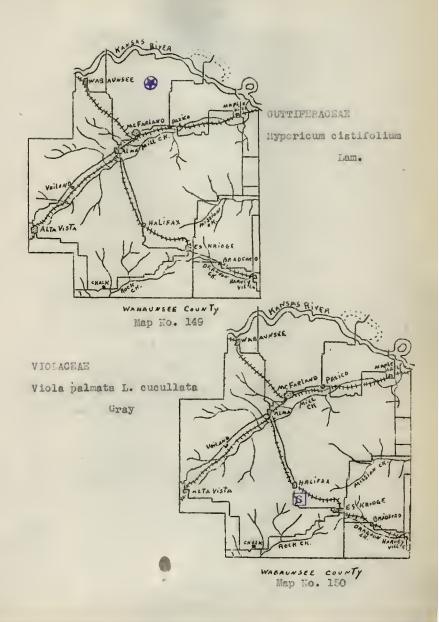


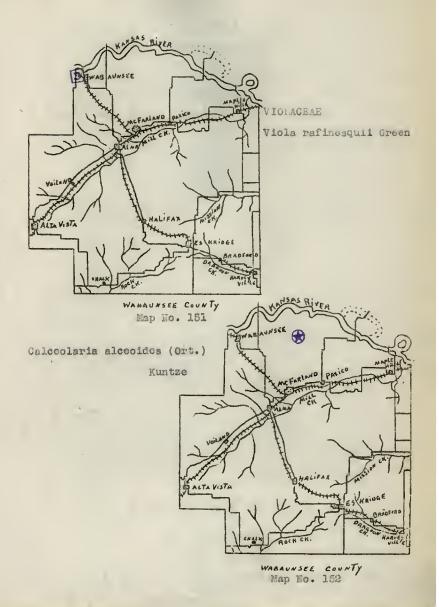


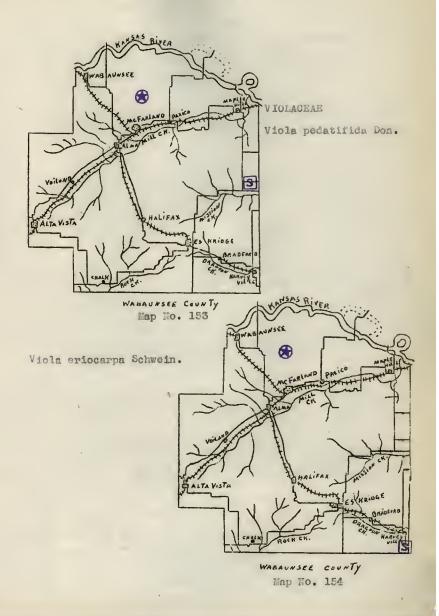


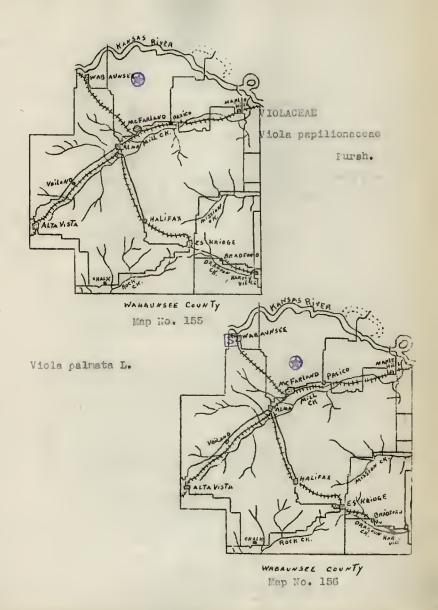


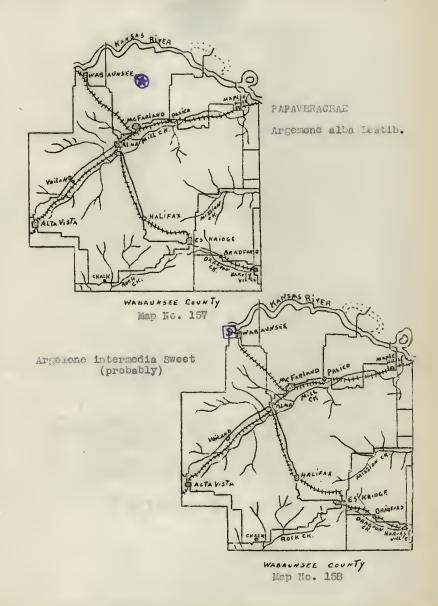


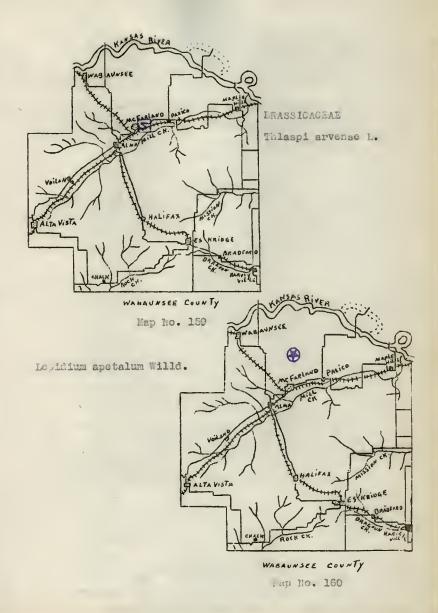


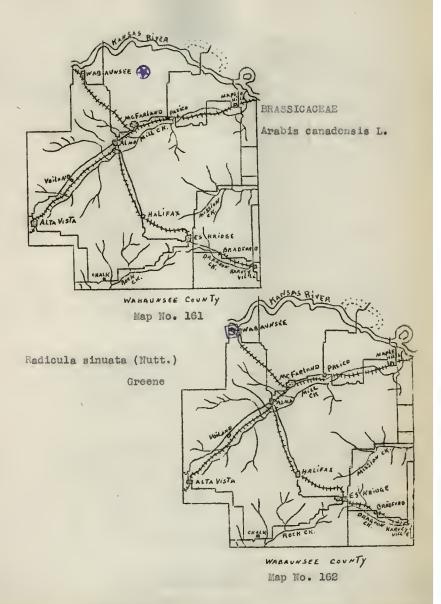


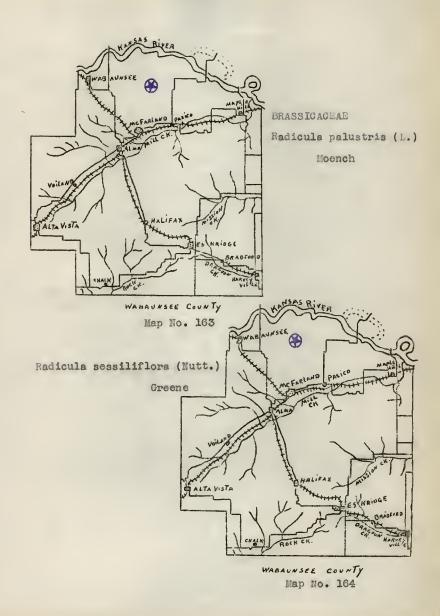


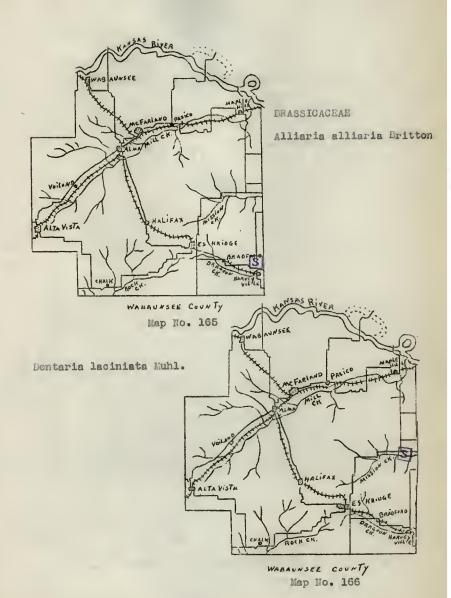


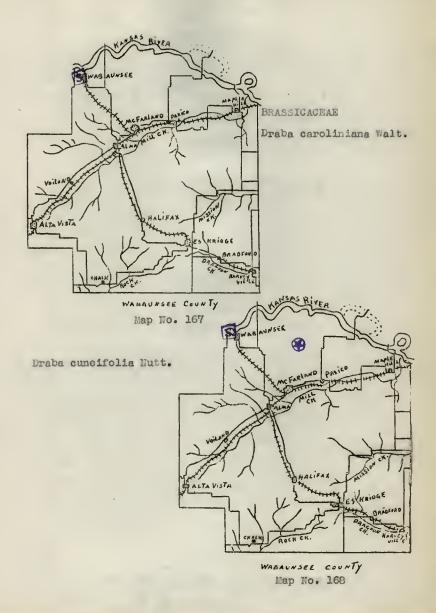


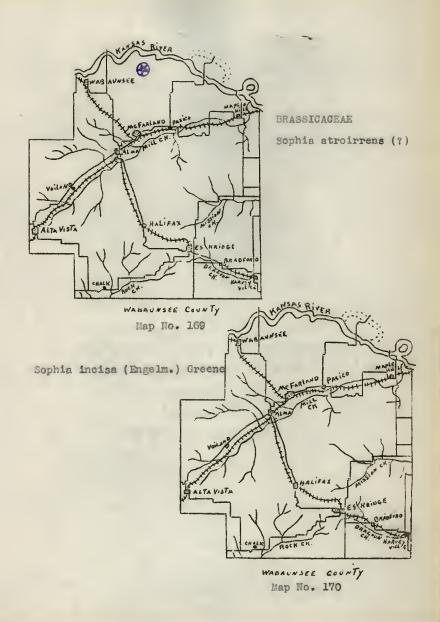


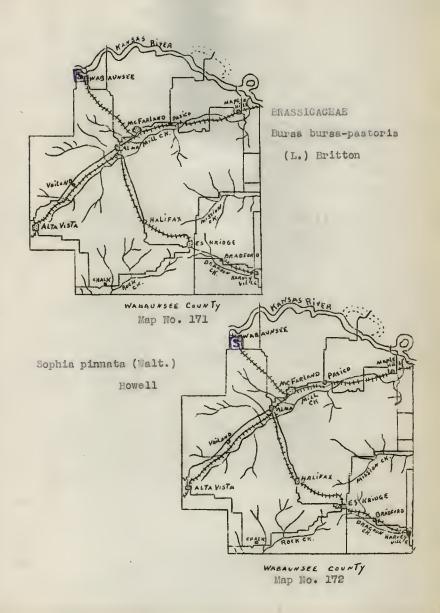


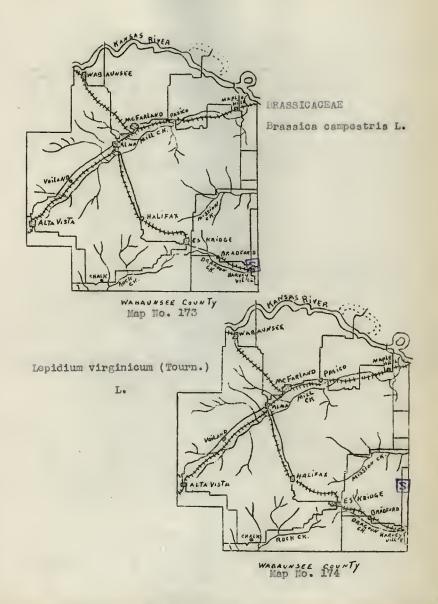


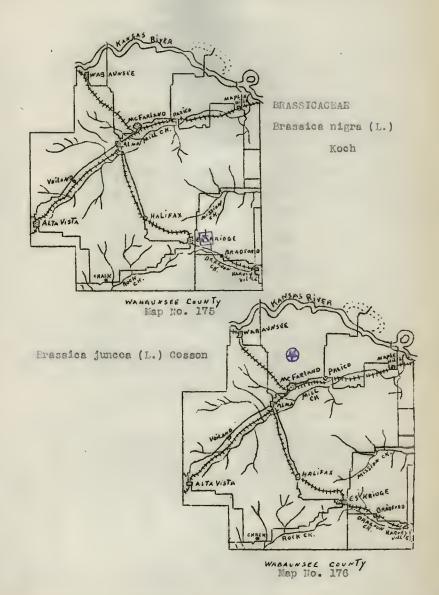


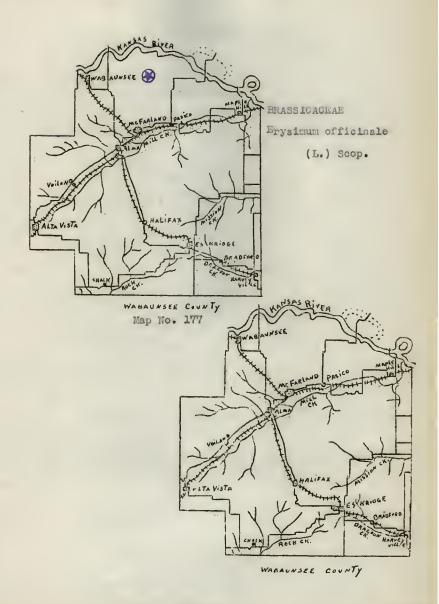


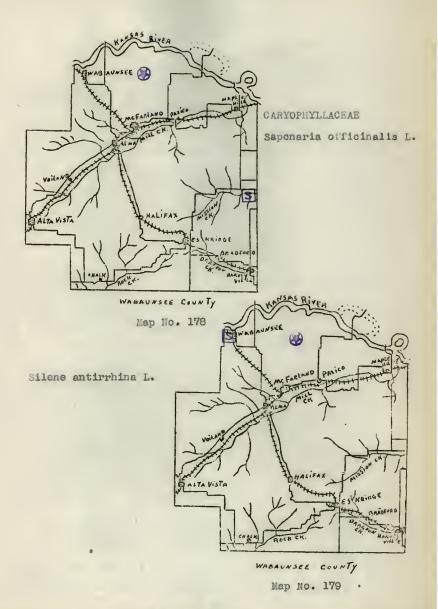


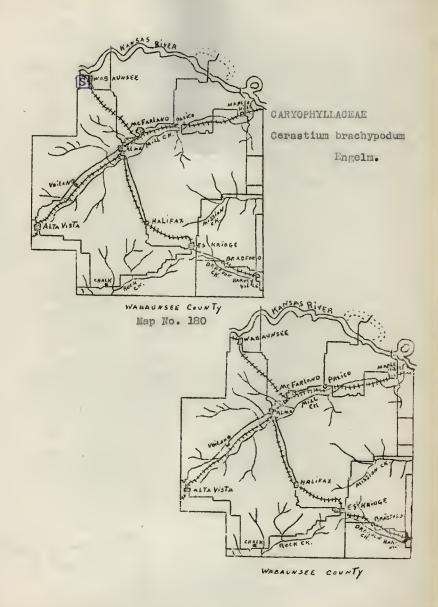


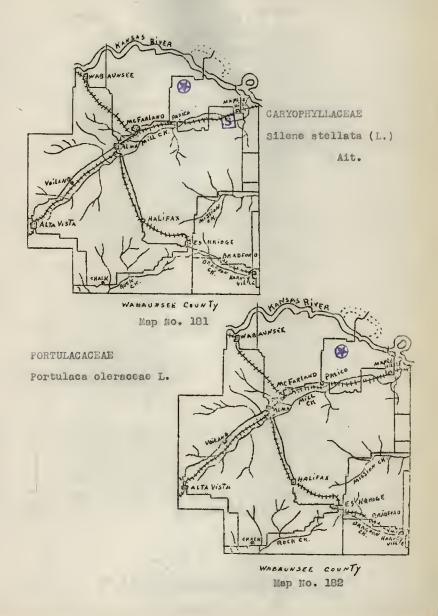


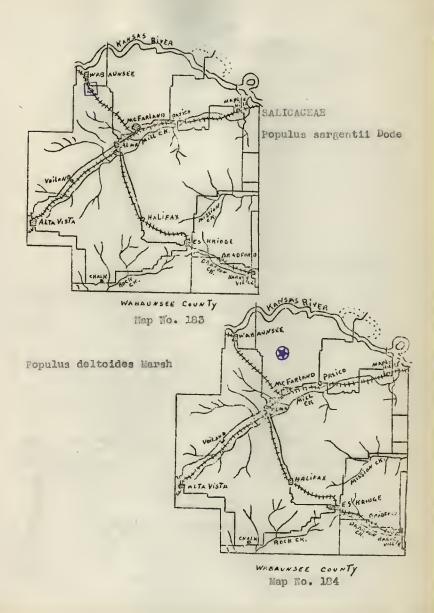


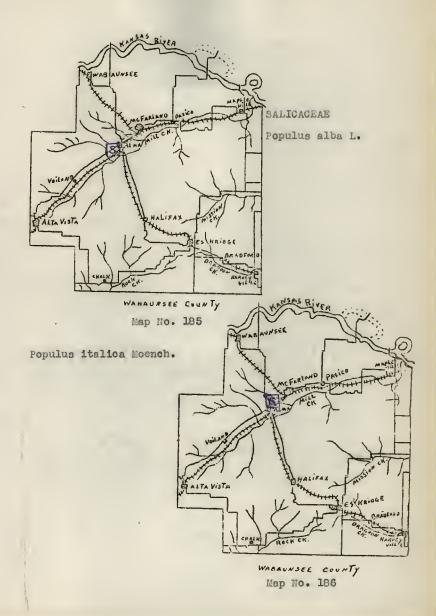


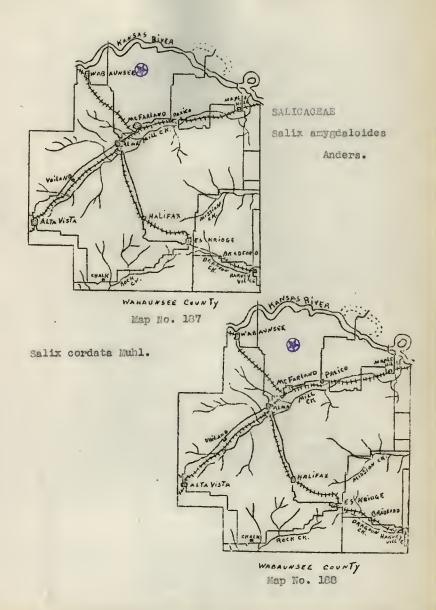


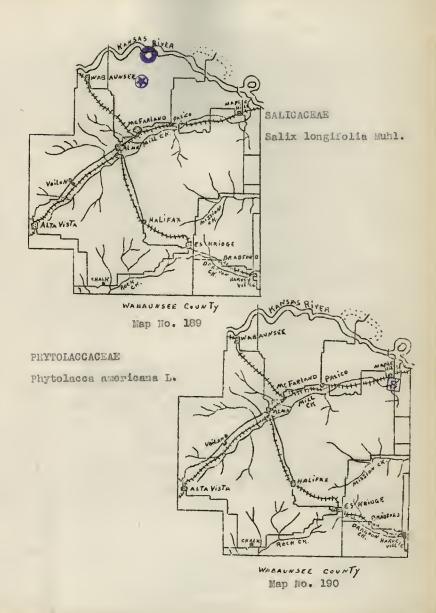


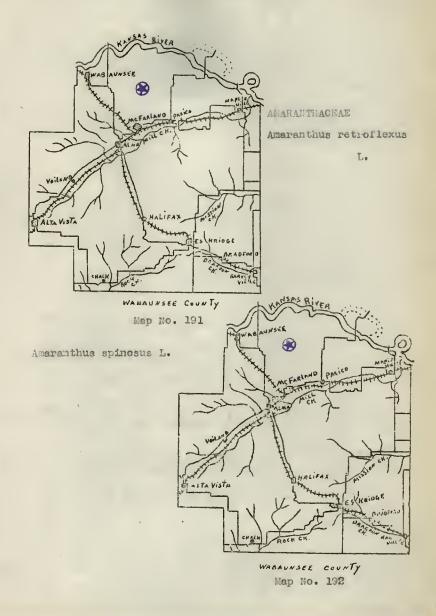


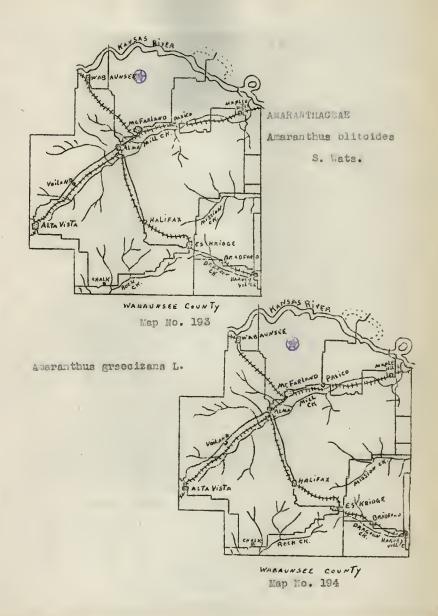


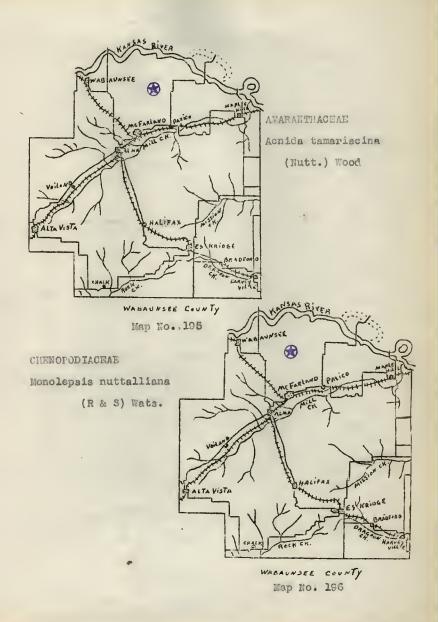


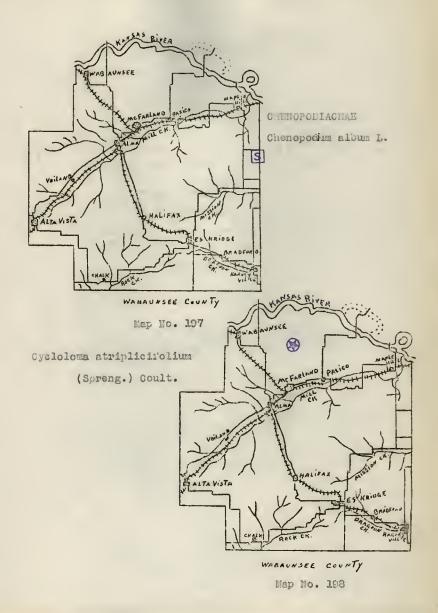


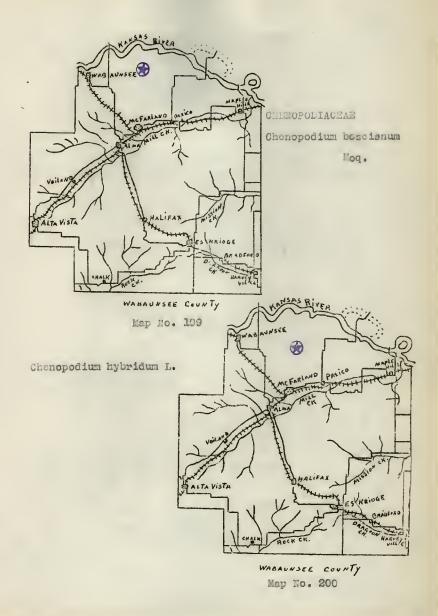


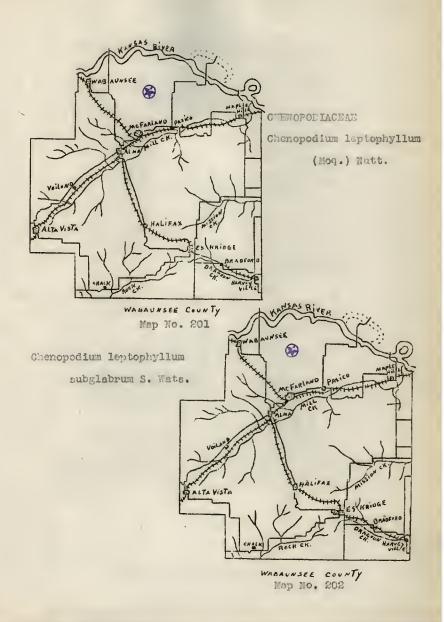


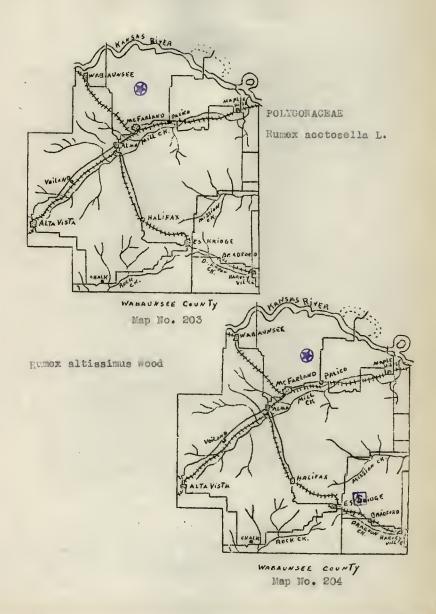


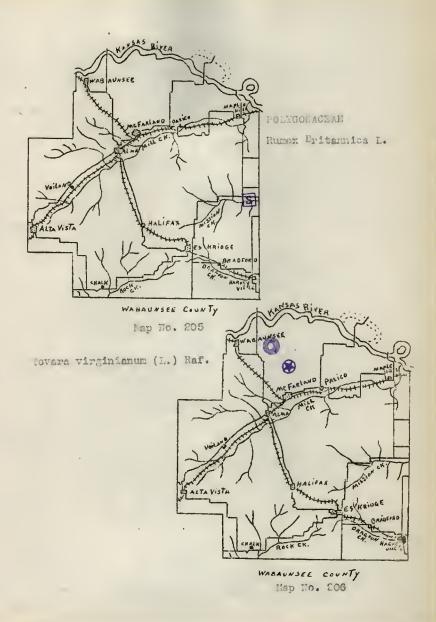


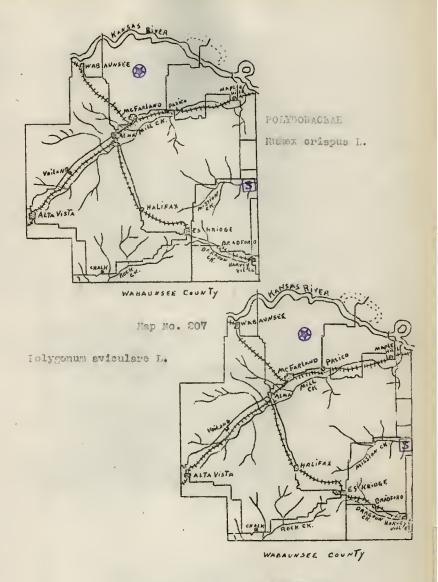




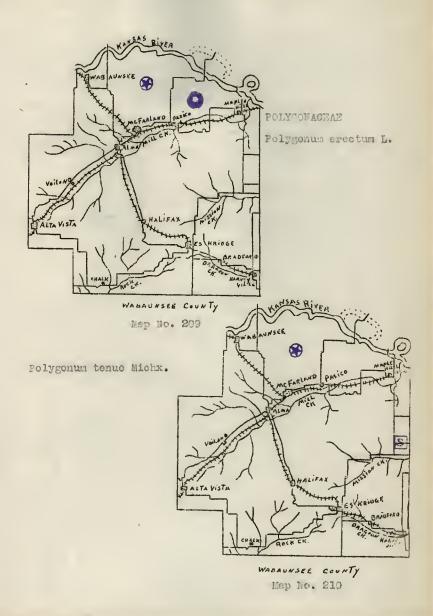


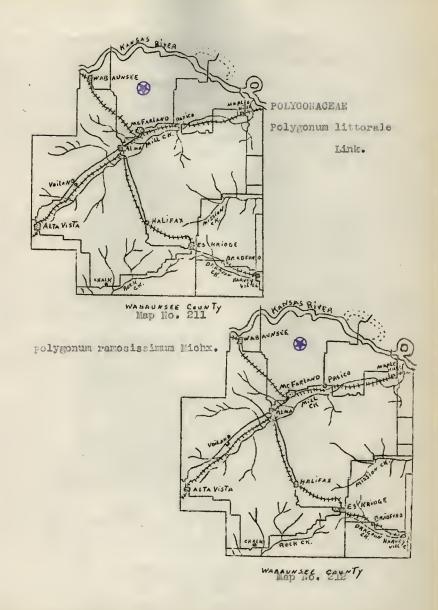


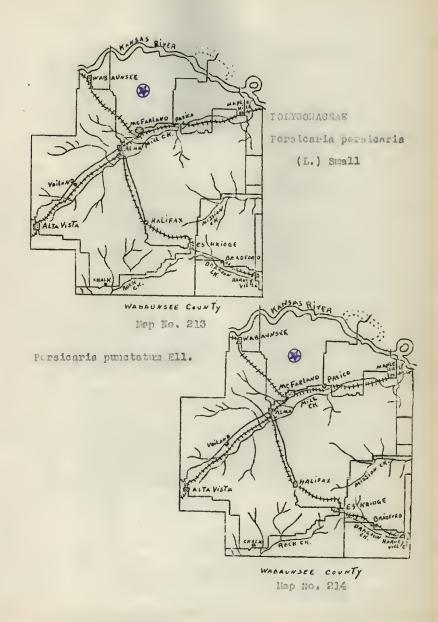


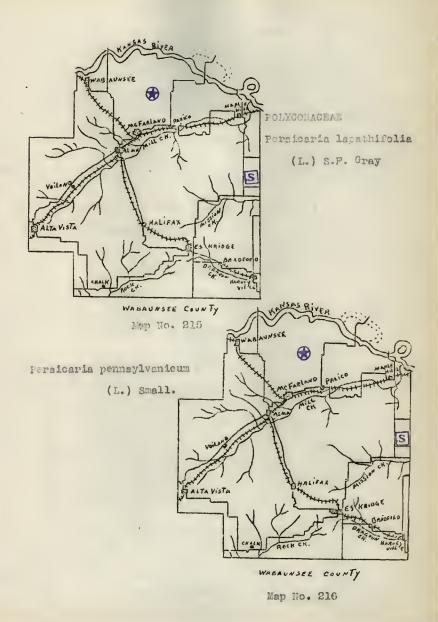


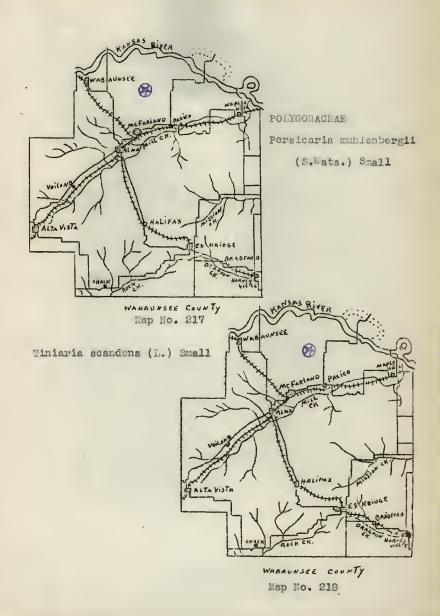
Nap No. 203

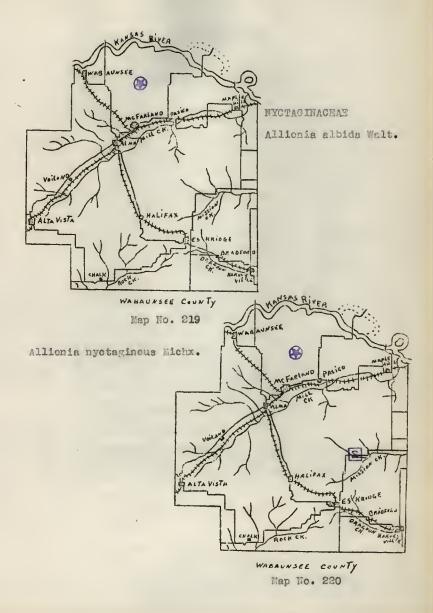


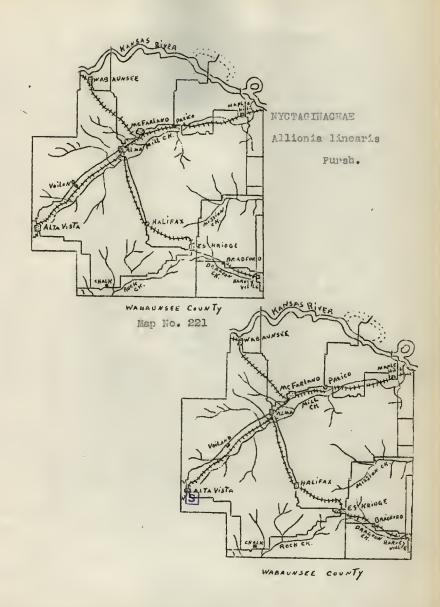


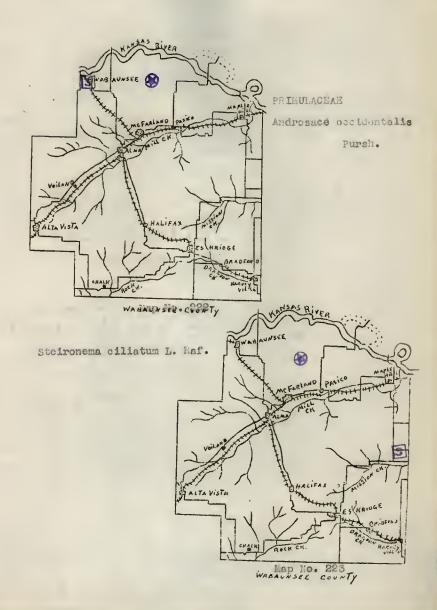


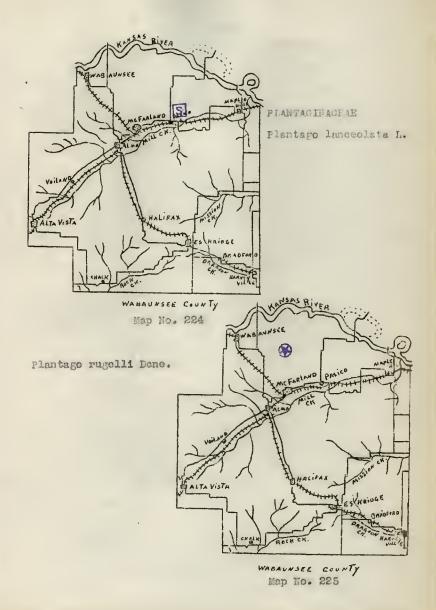


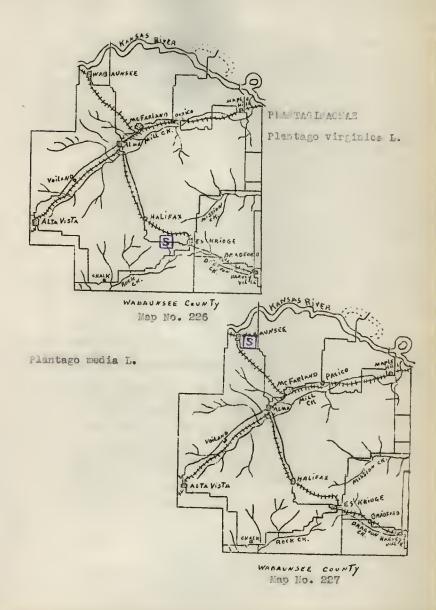


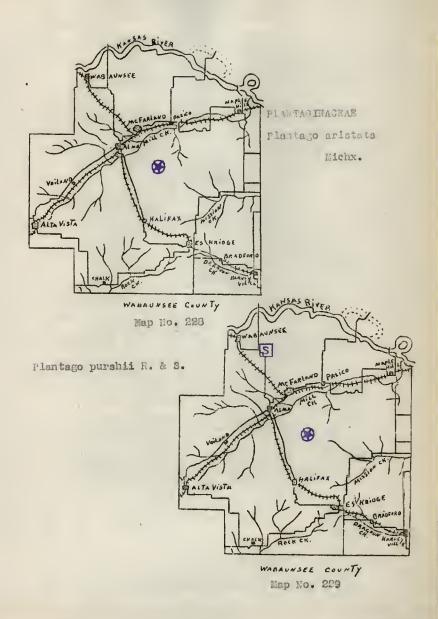


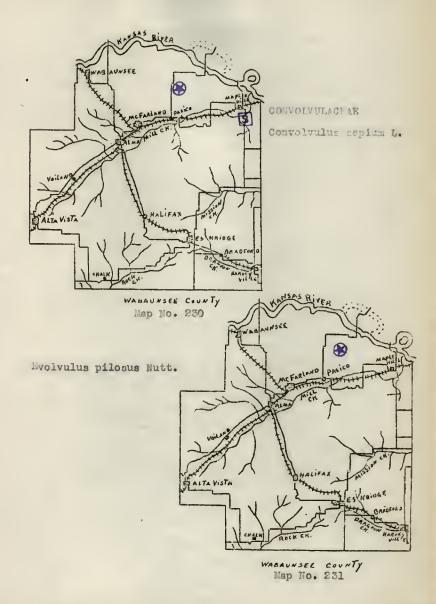


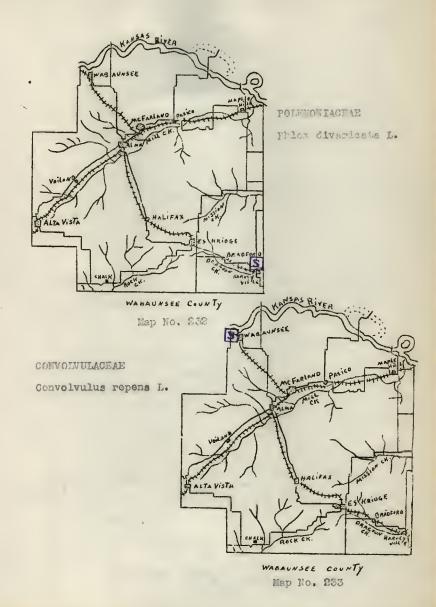


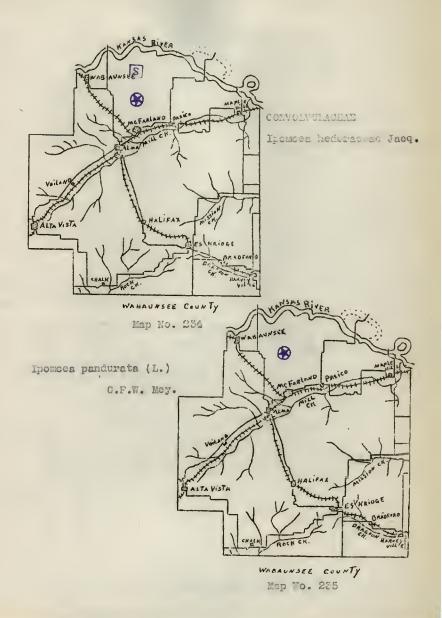


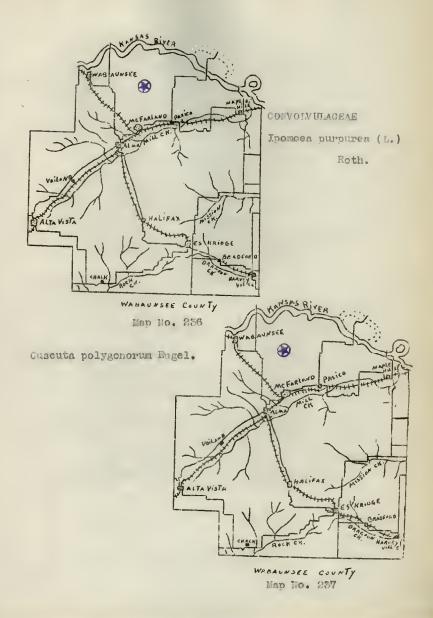


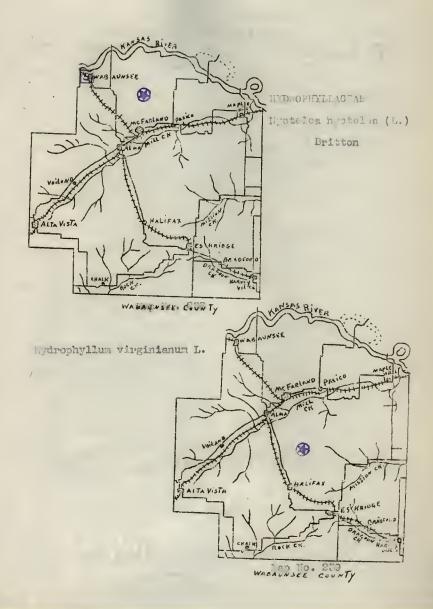


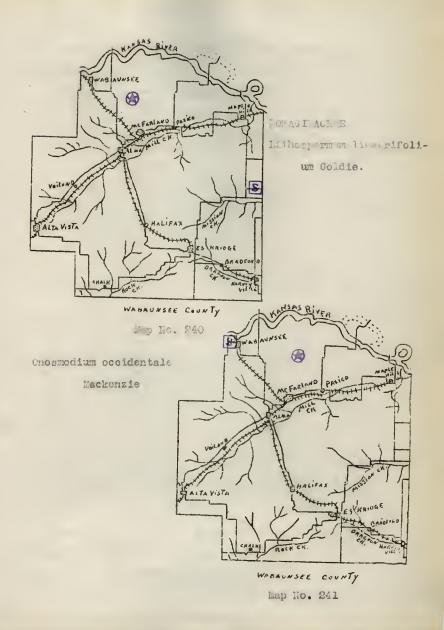


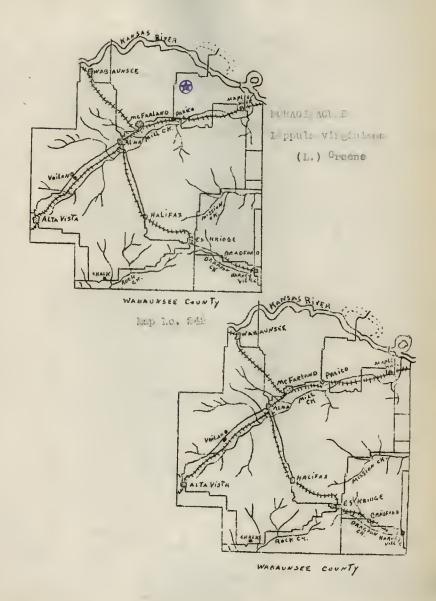


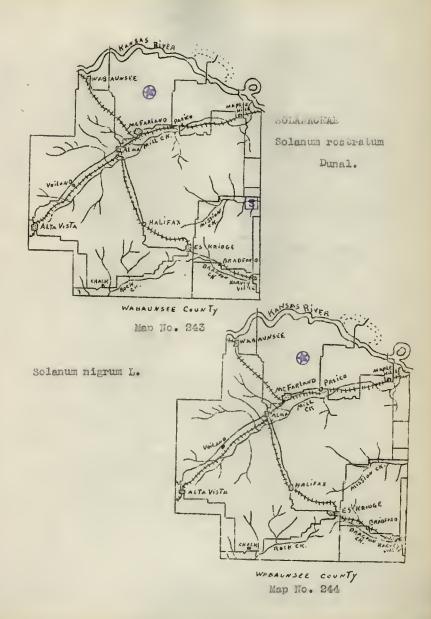


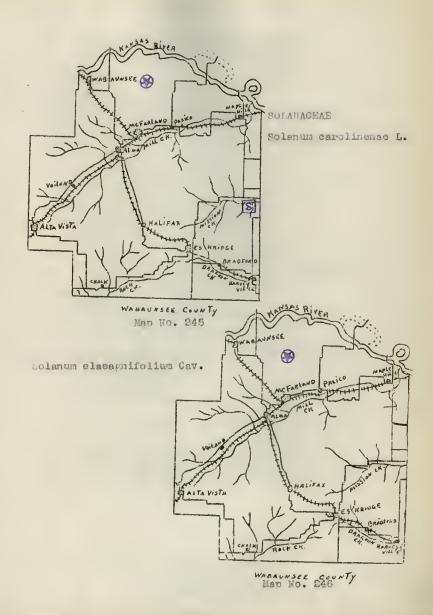


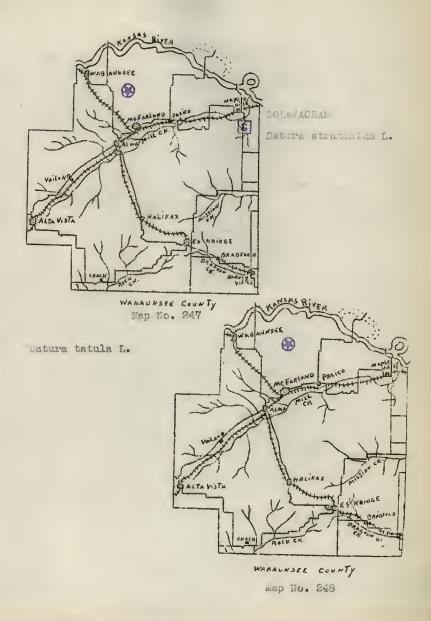


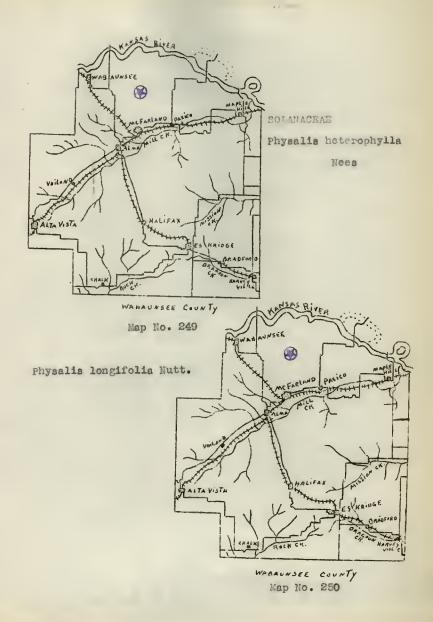


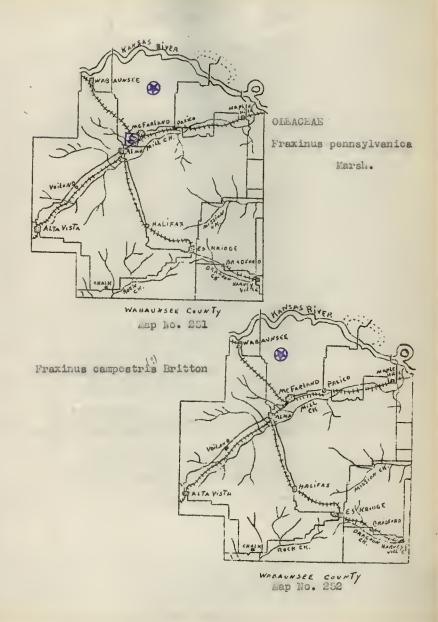


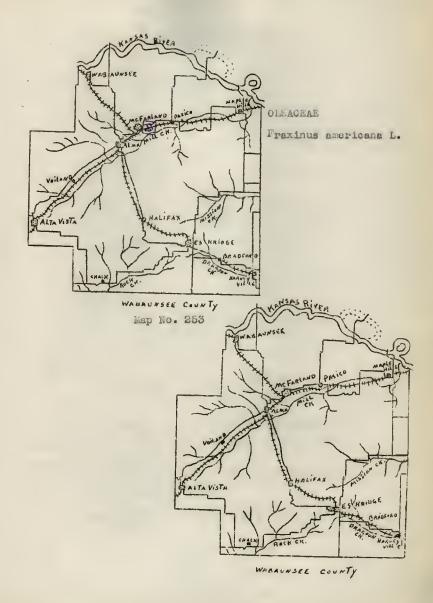


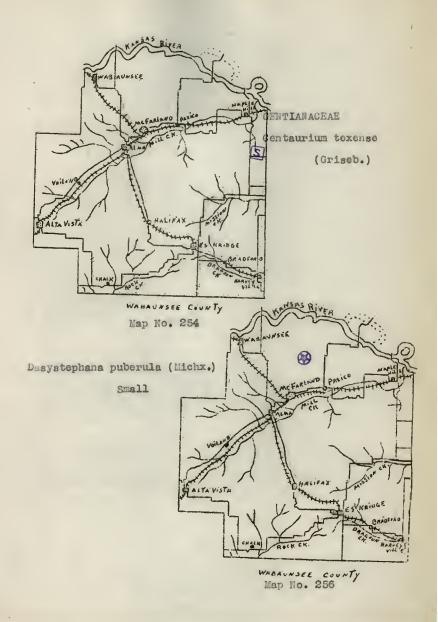


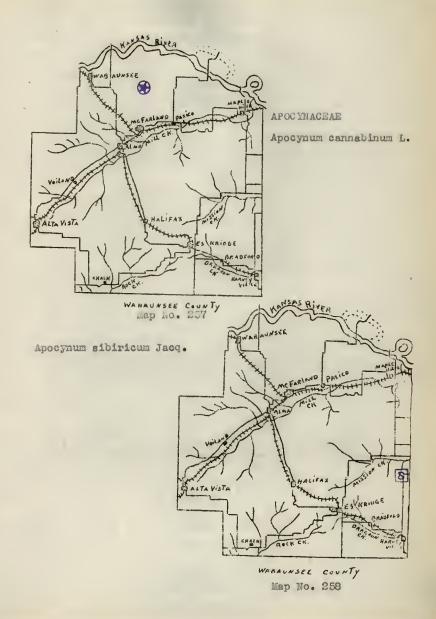


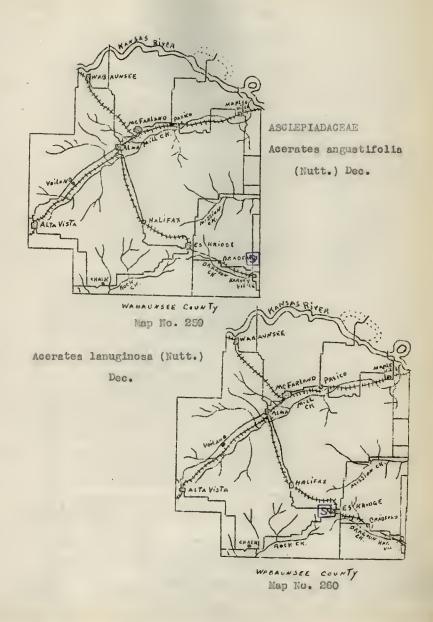


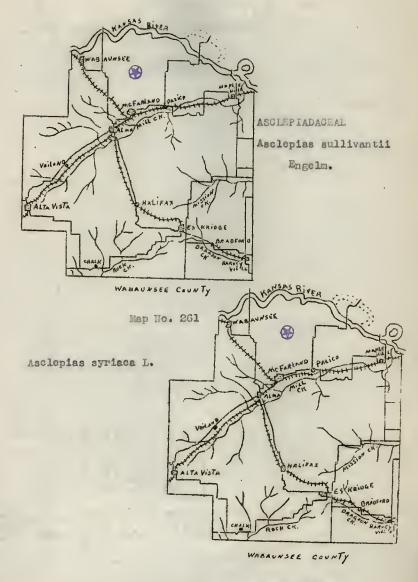




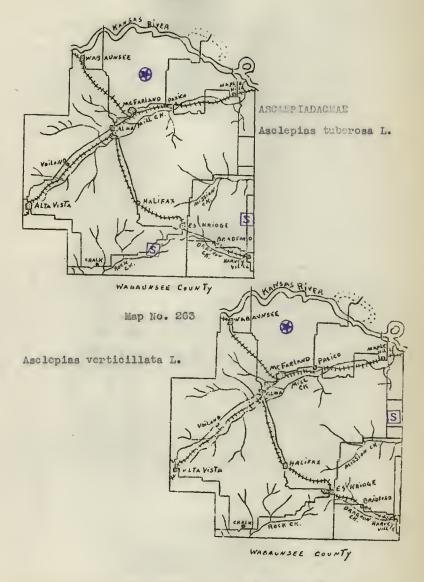




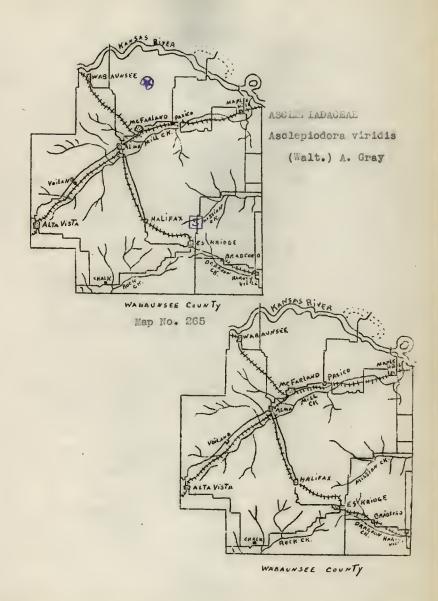


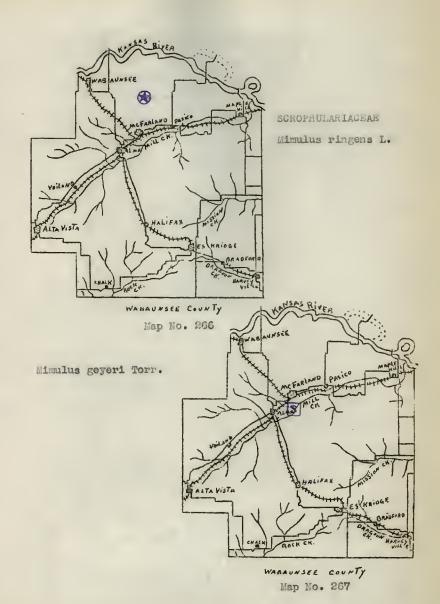


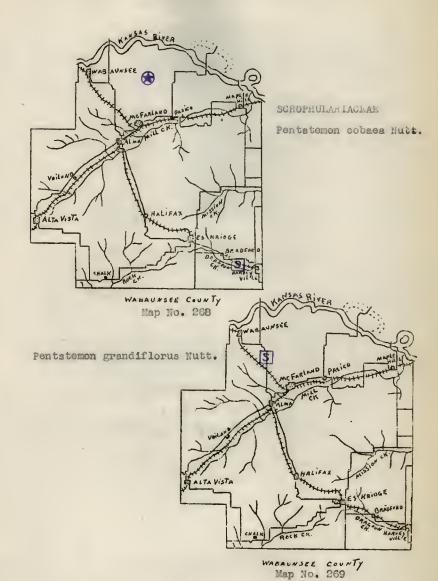
Map No. 262

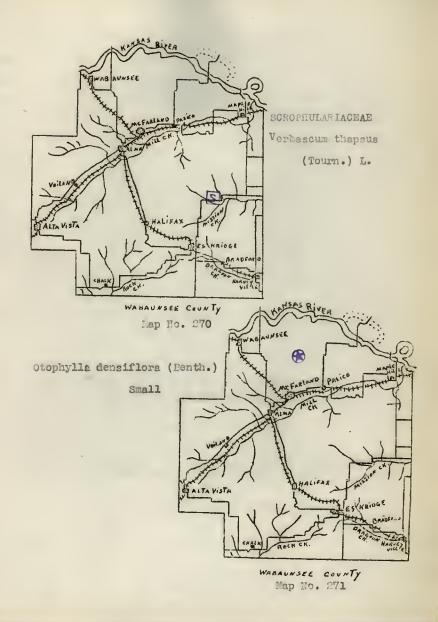


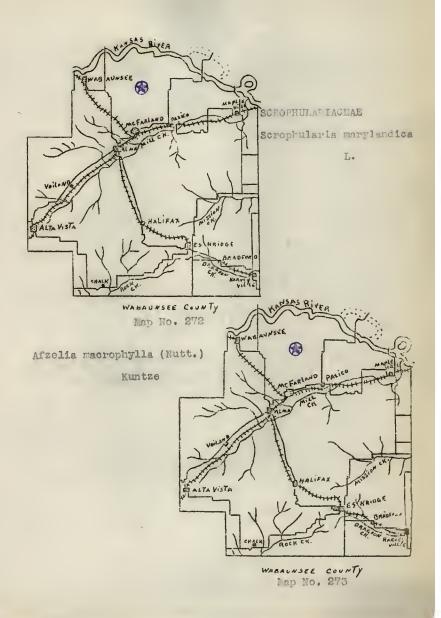
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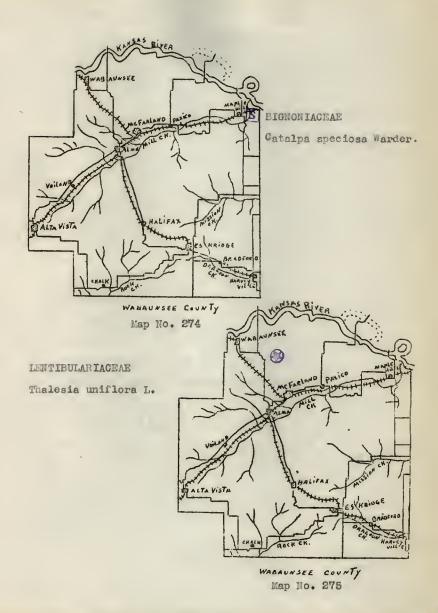


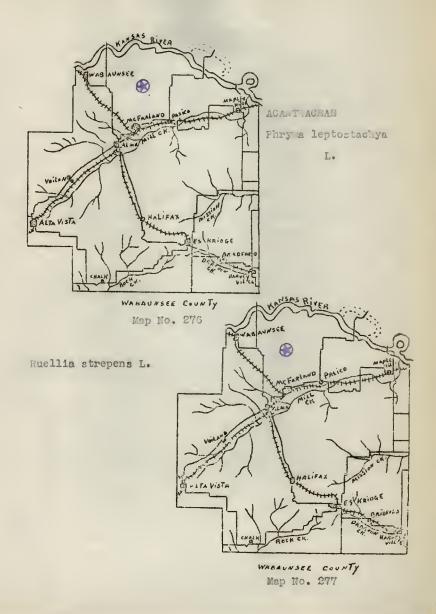


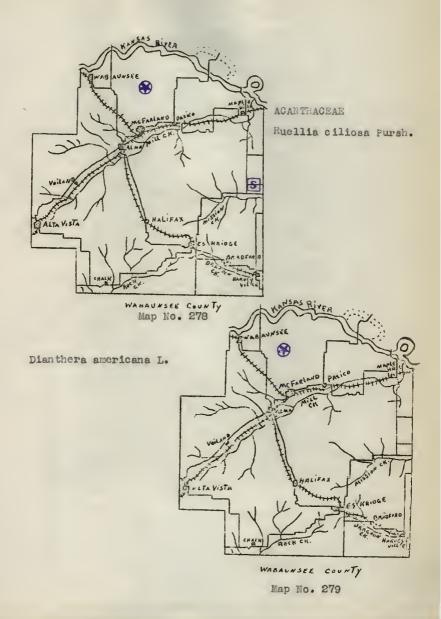


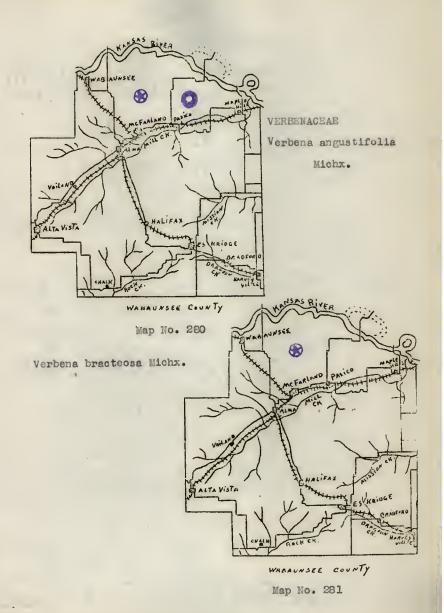


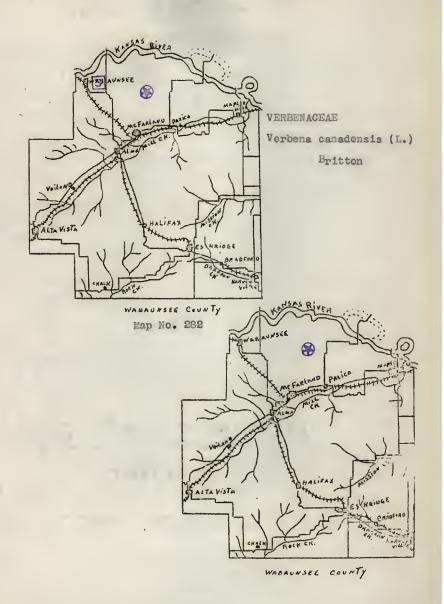


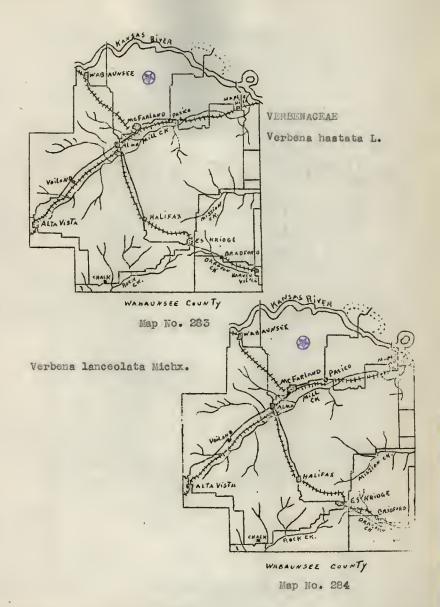


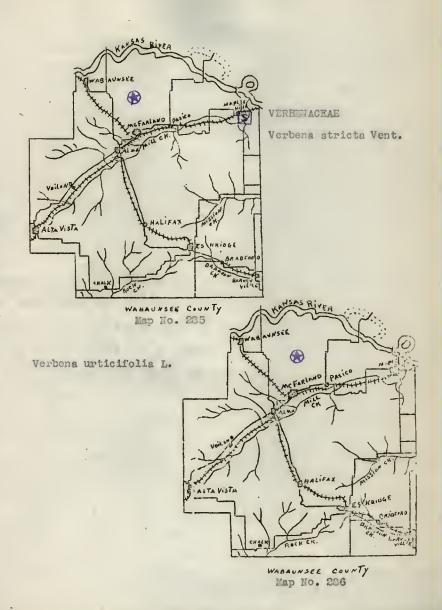


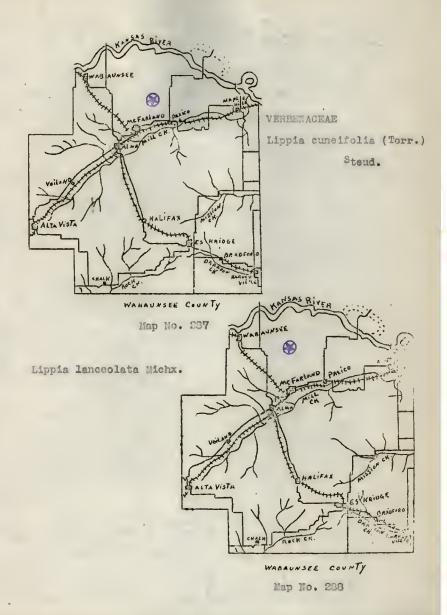


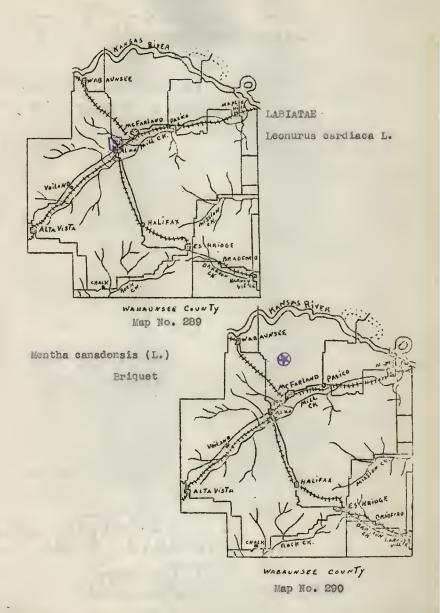


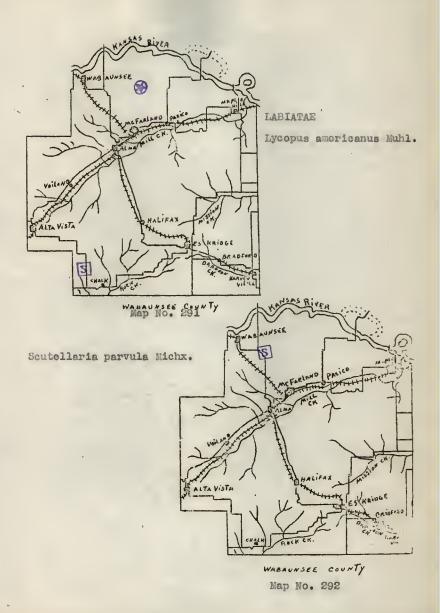


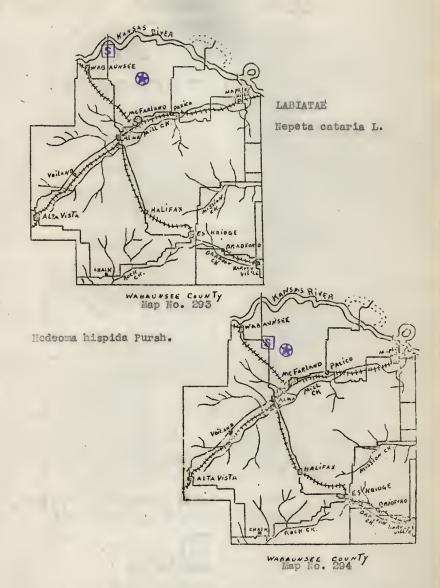


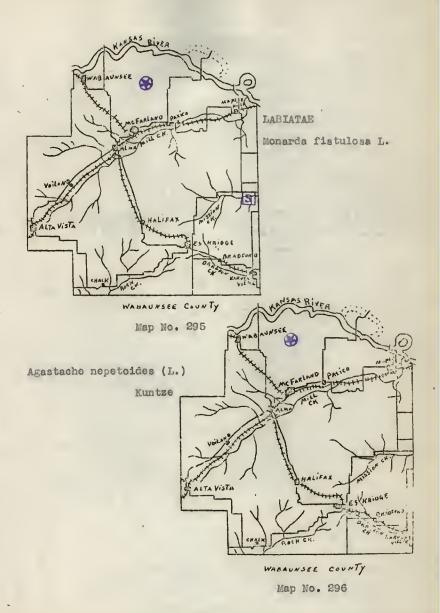


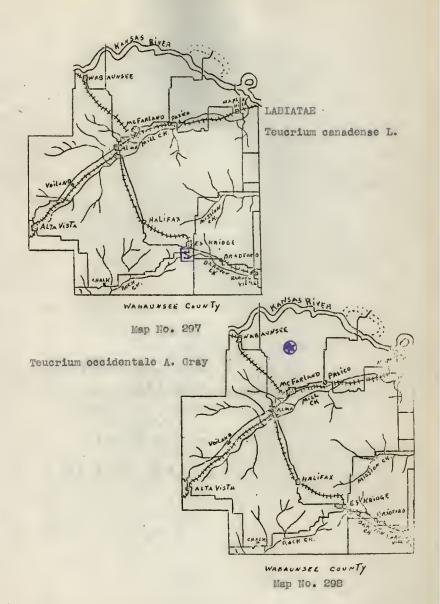


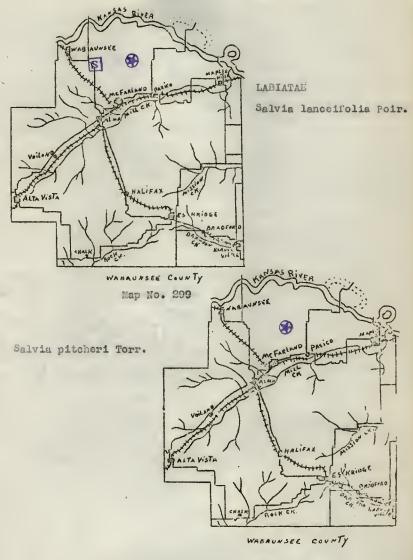




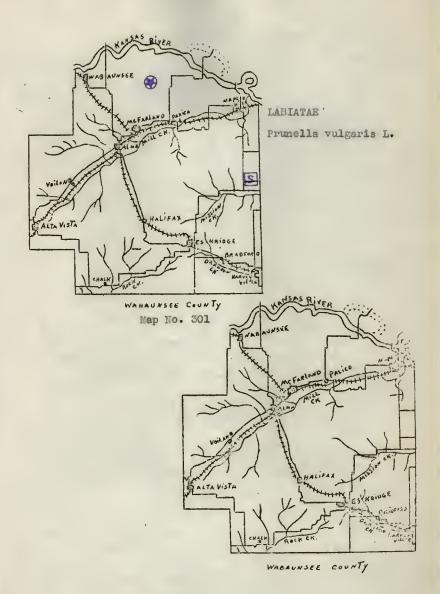


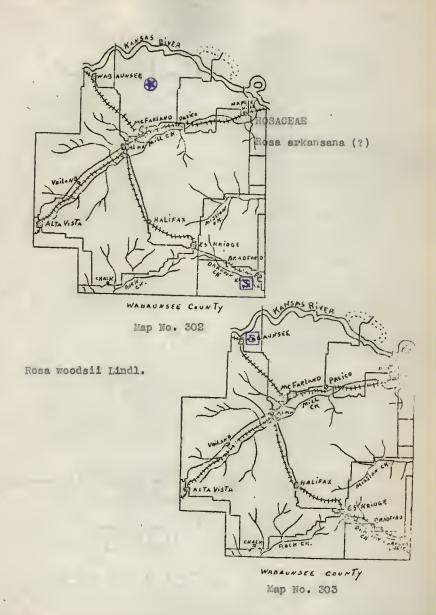


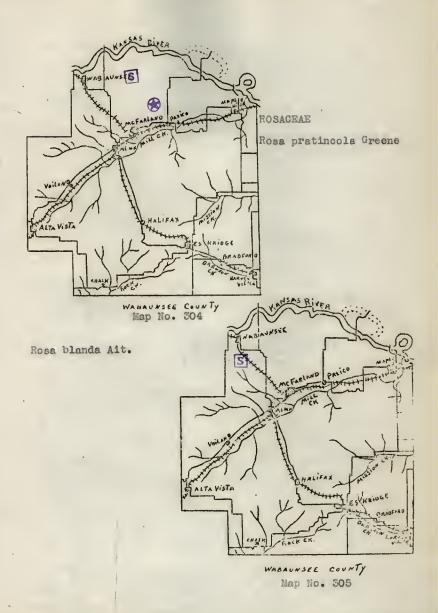


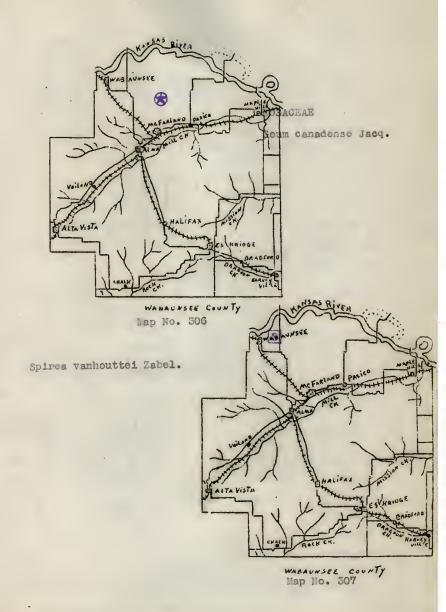


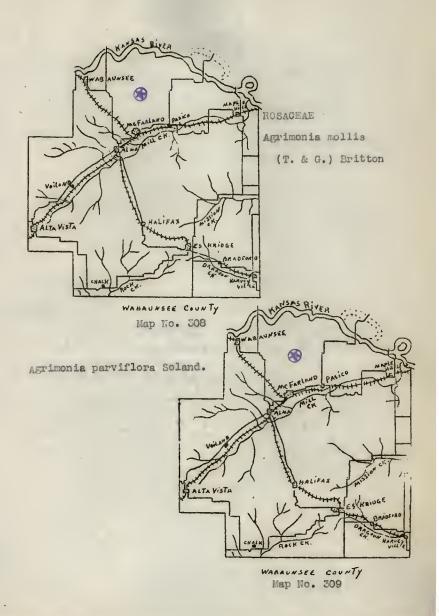
Map No. 300

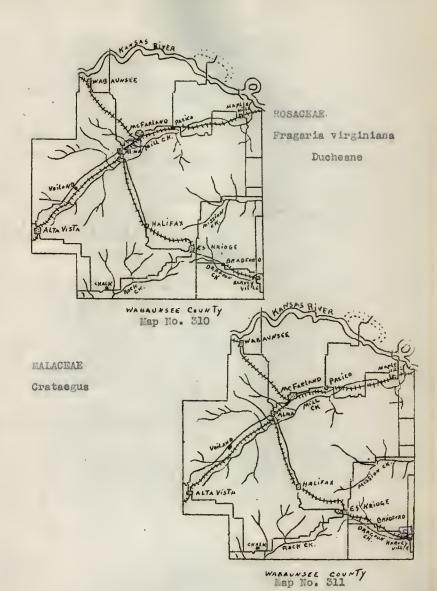


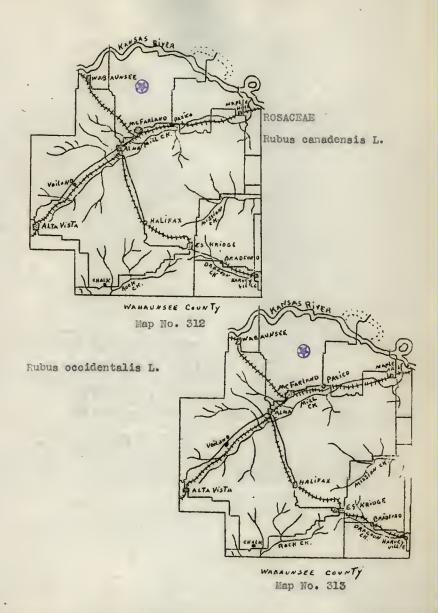


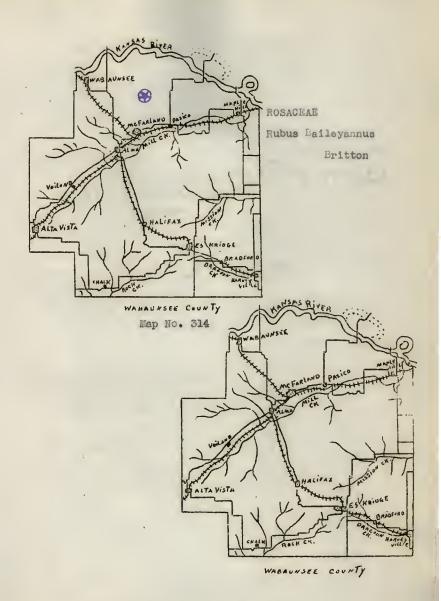


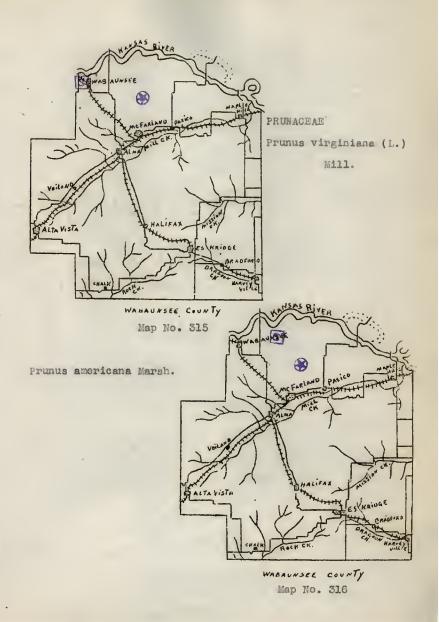


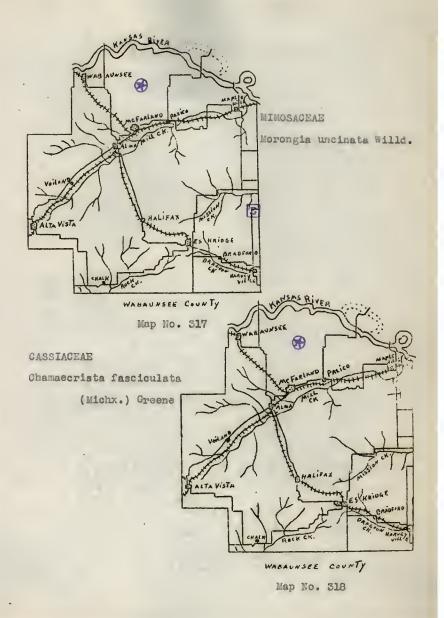


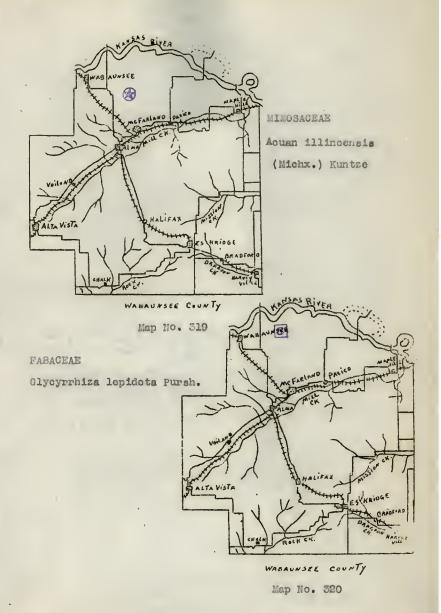


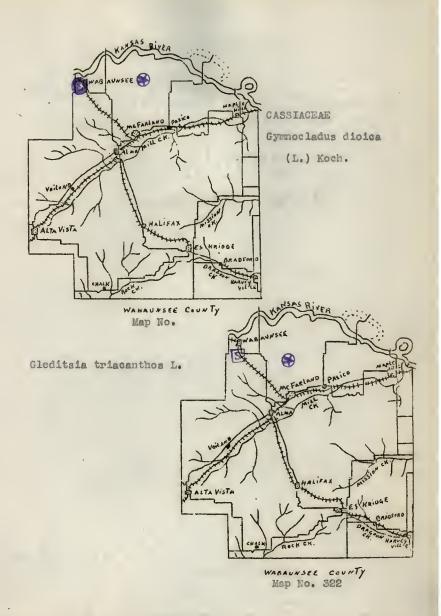


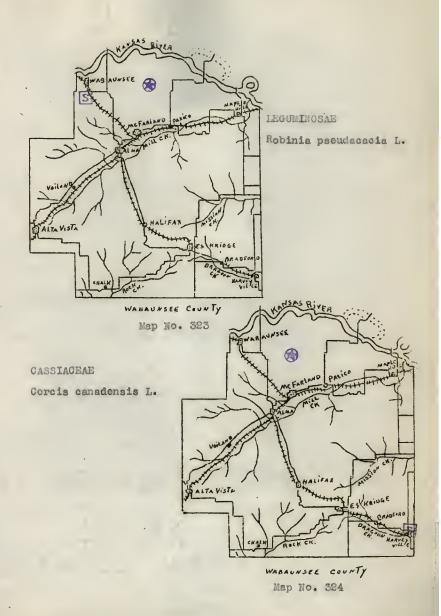


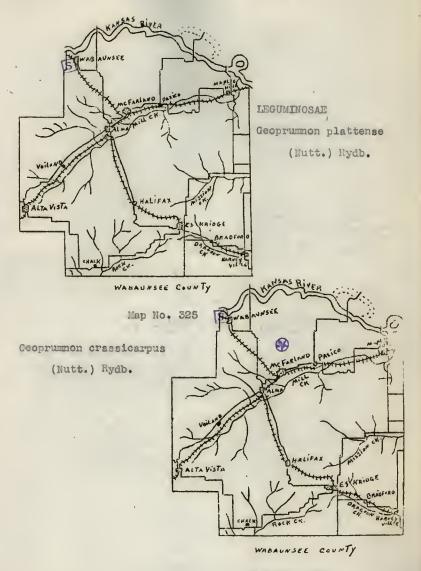




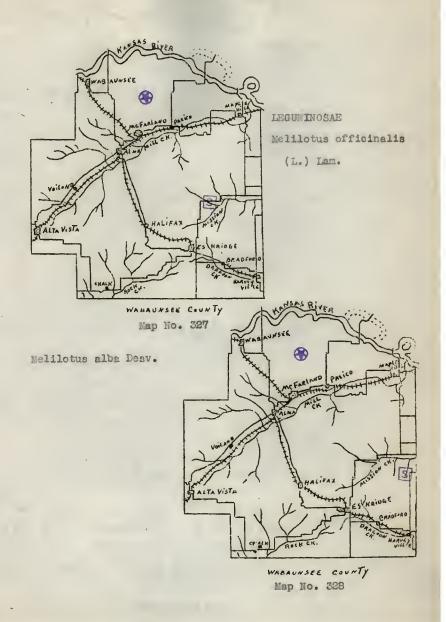


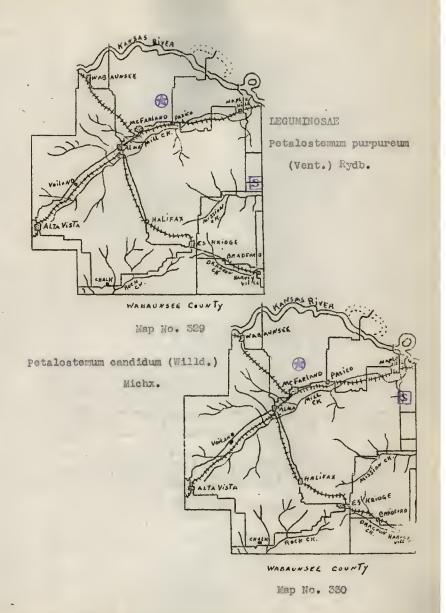


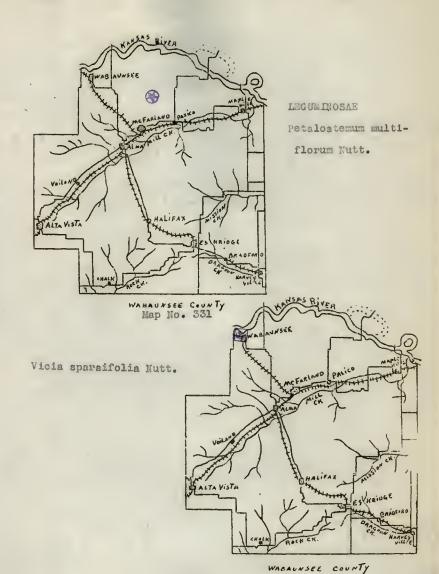




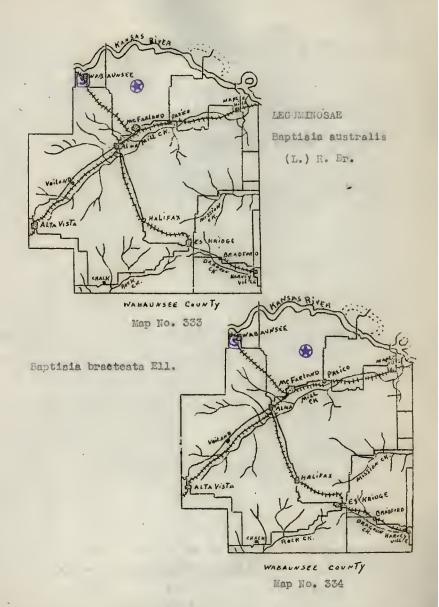
Map No. 326

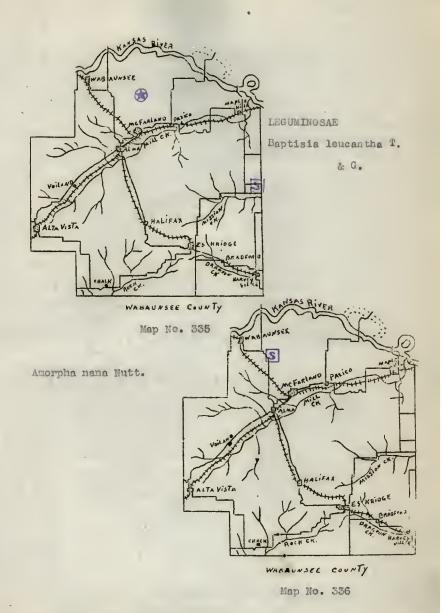


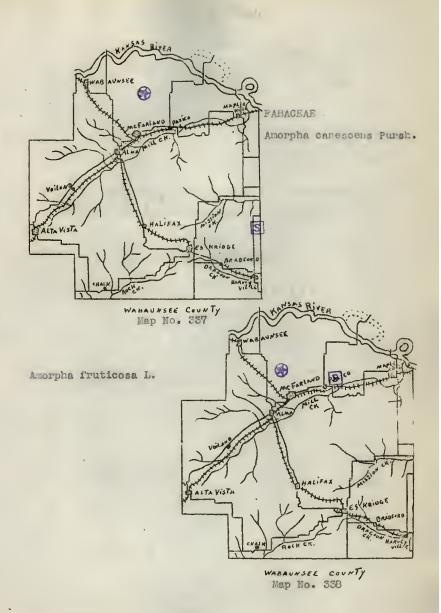


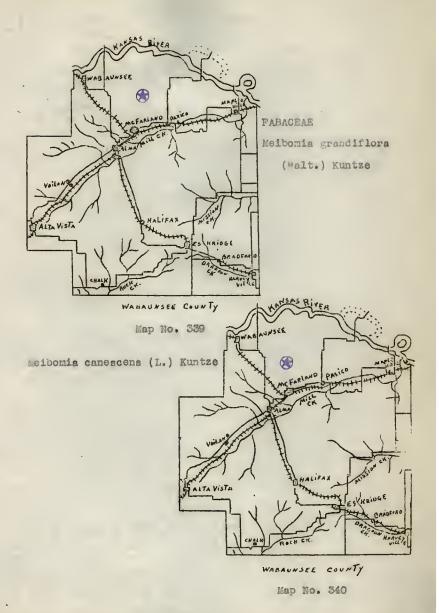


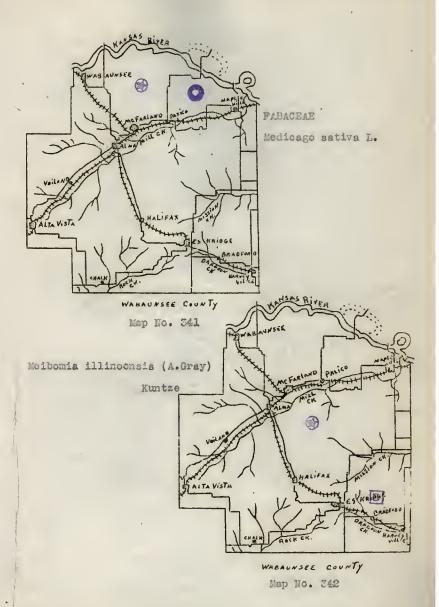
Map No. 332

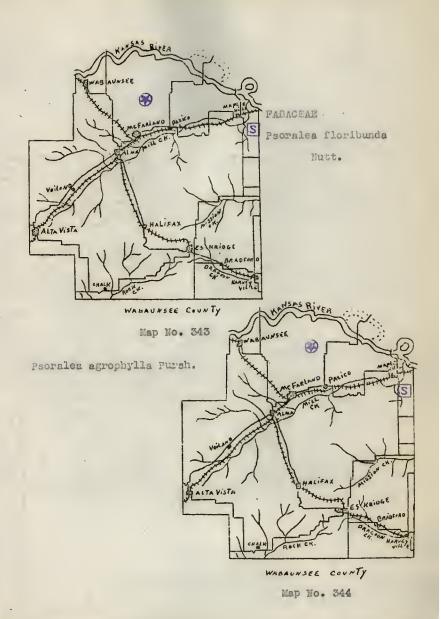


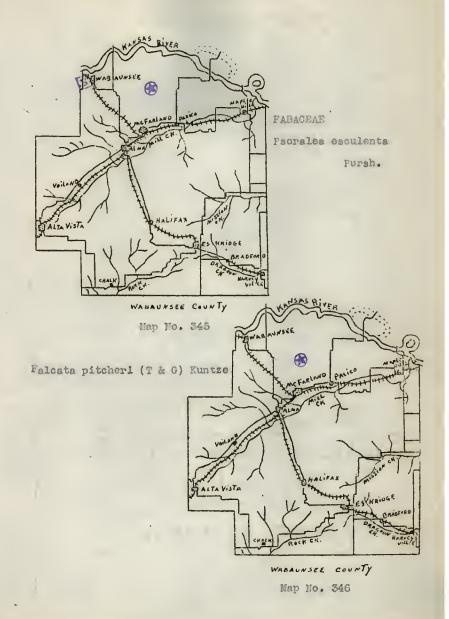


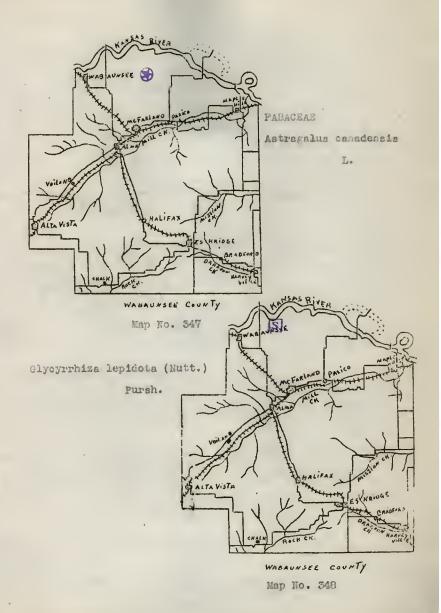


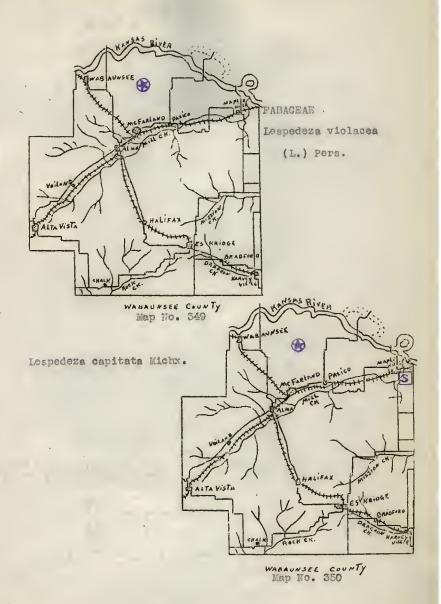


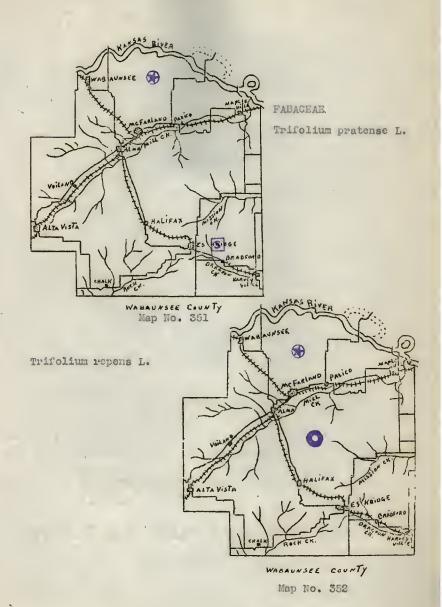


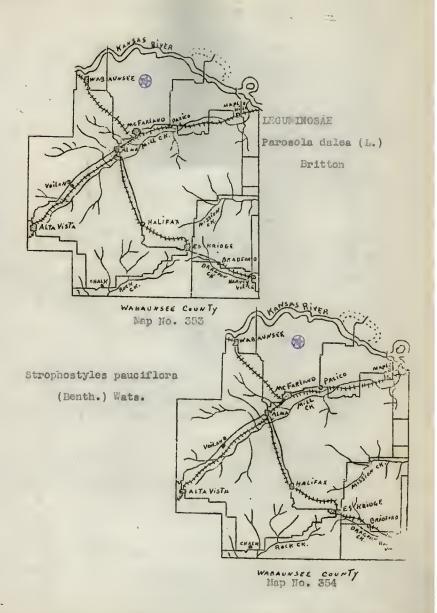


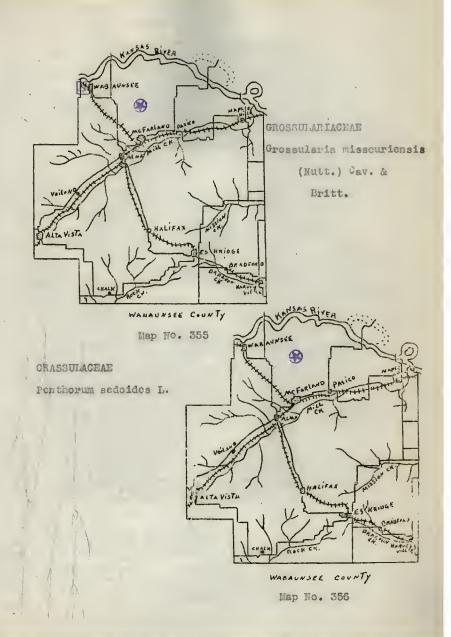


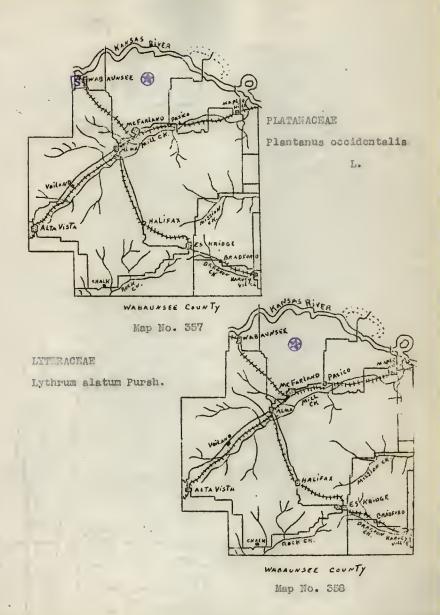


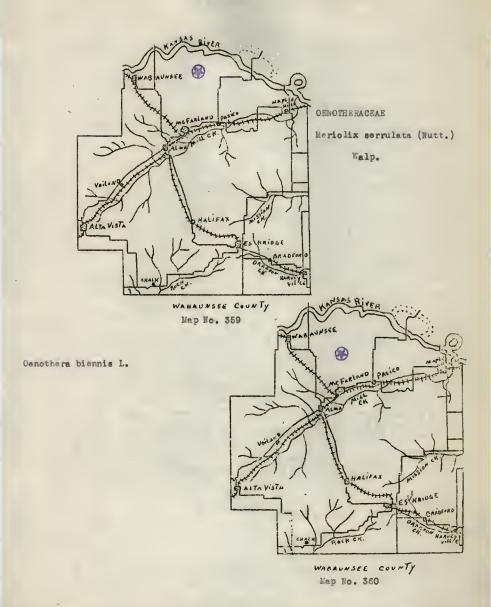


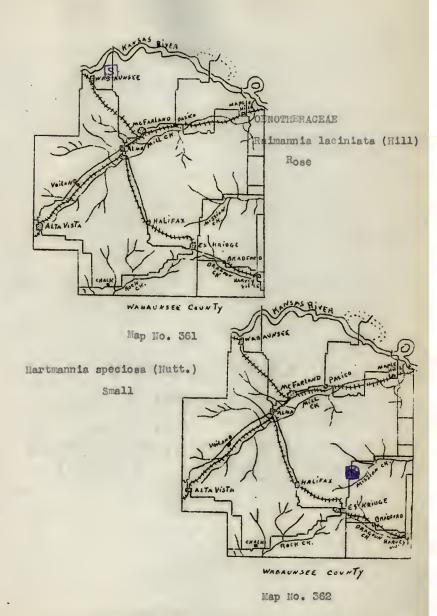


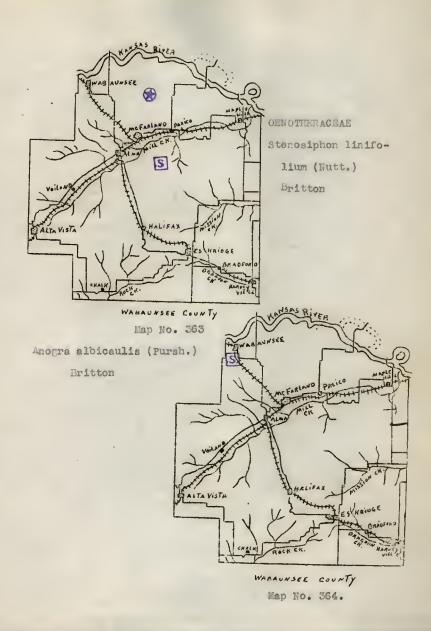


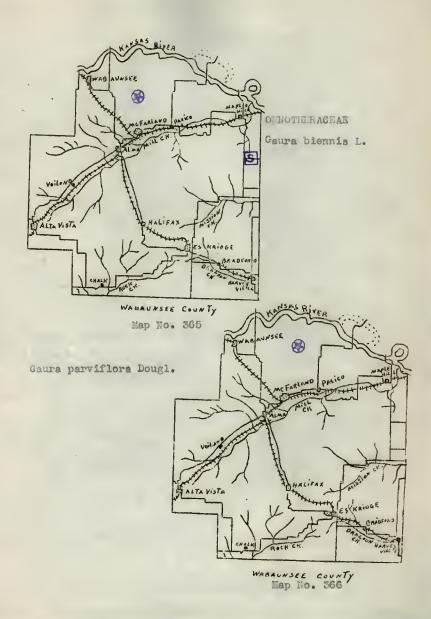




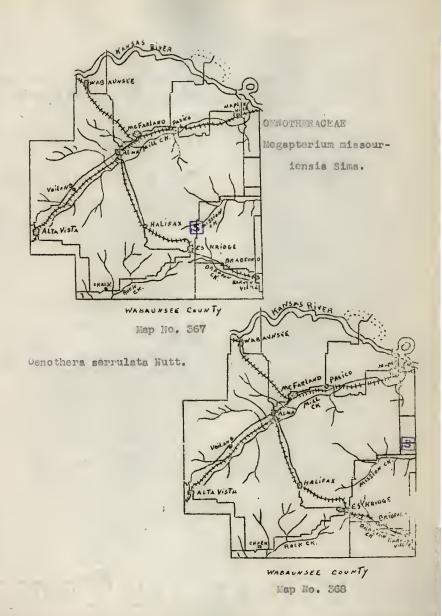


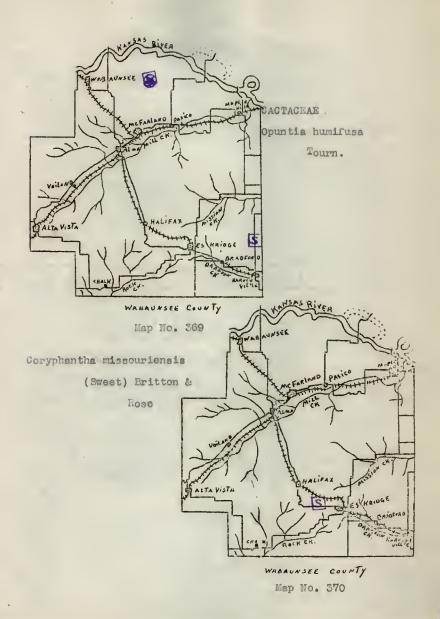


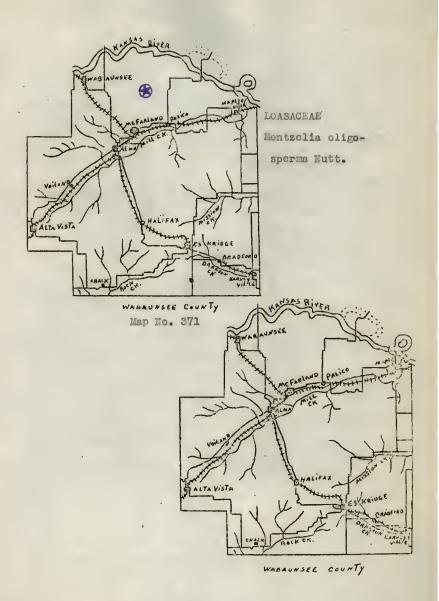


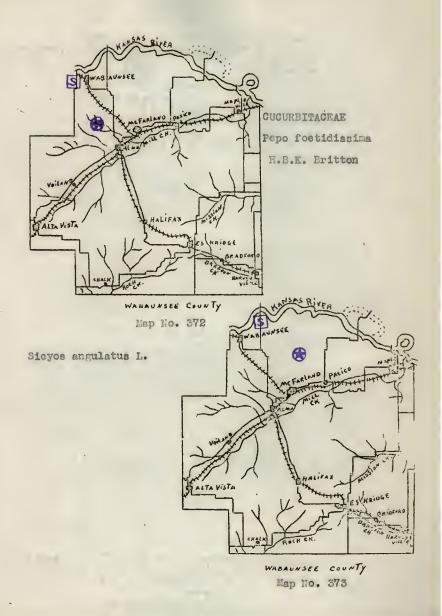


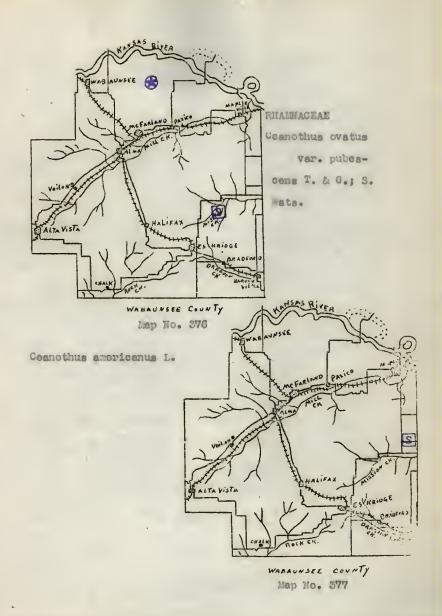
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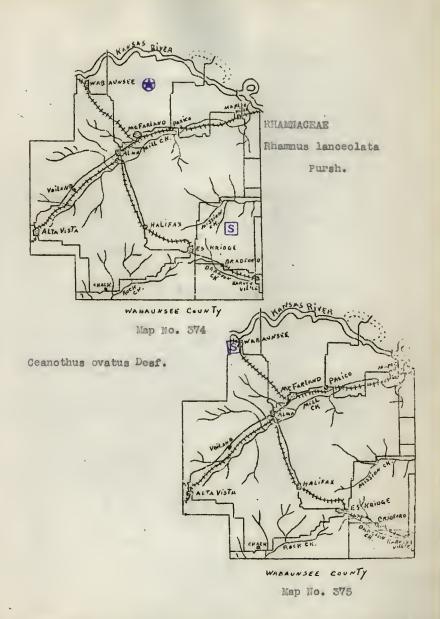


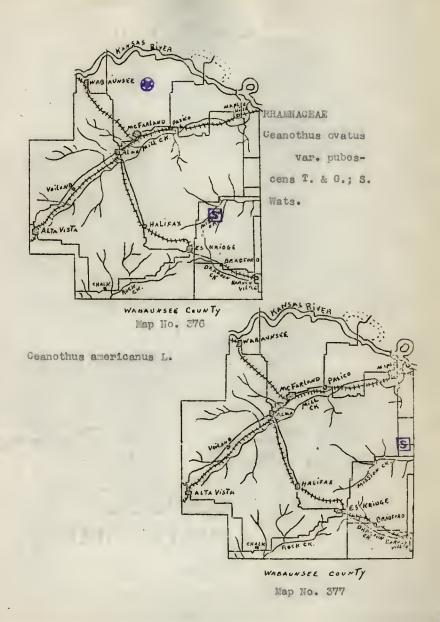


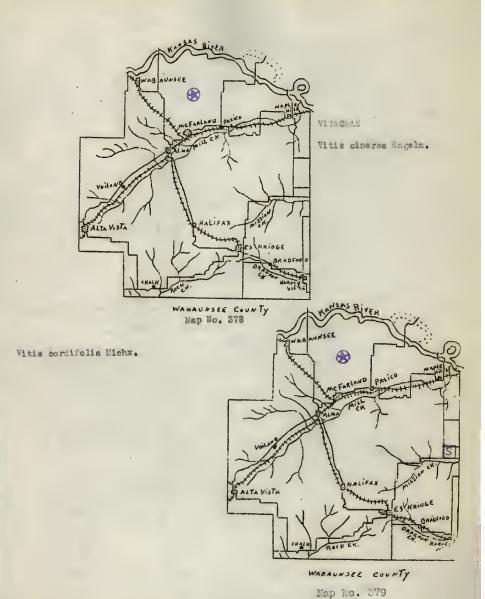


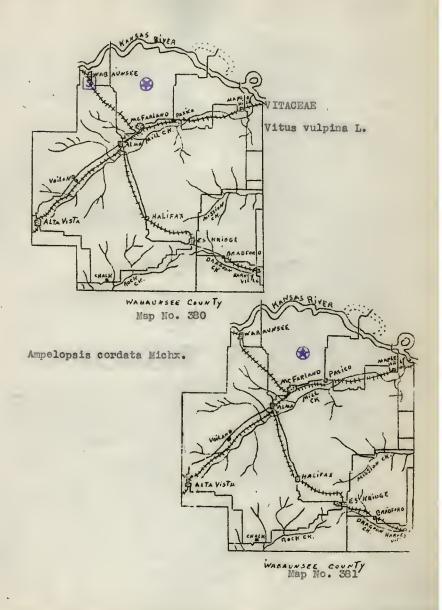


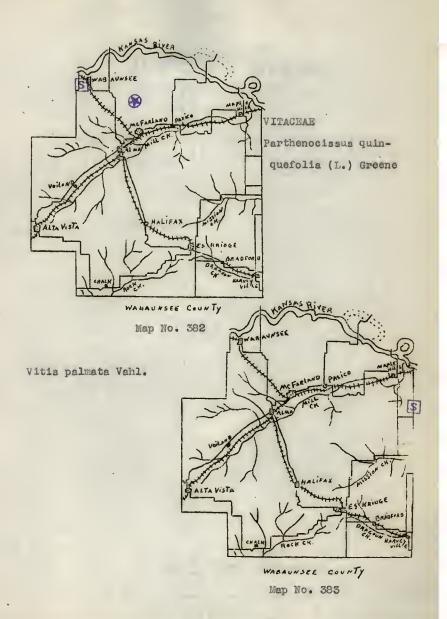


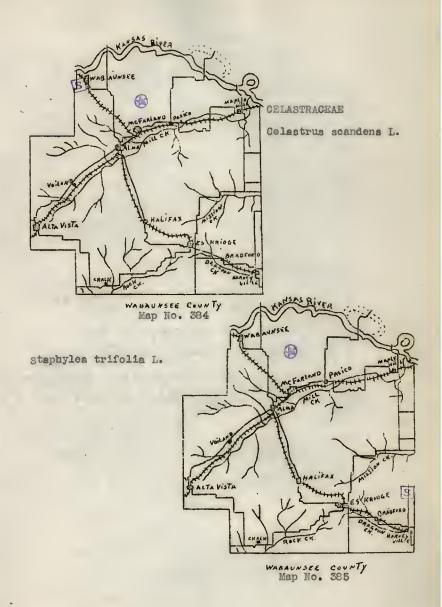


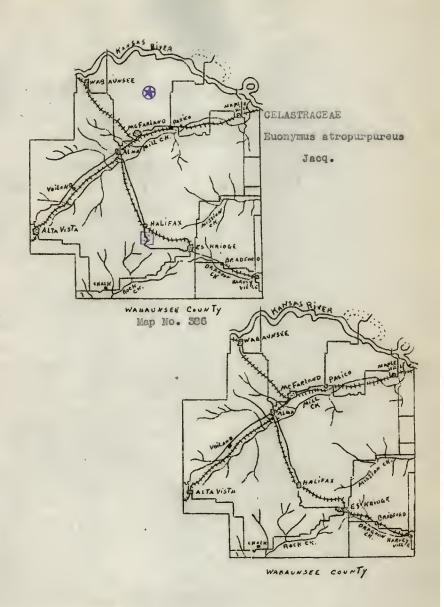


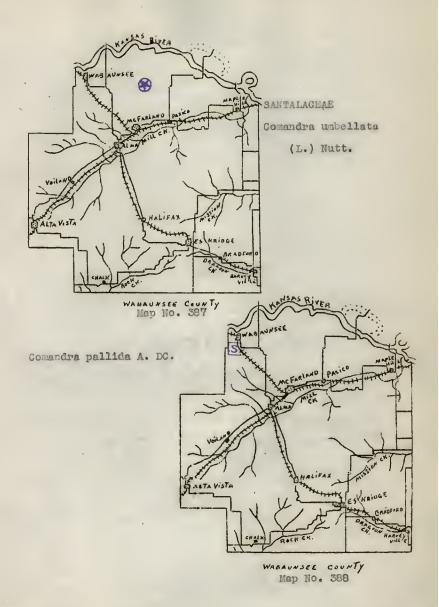


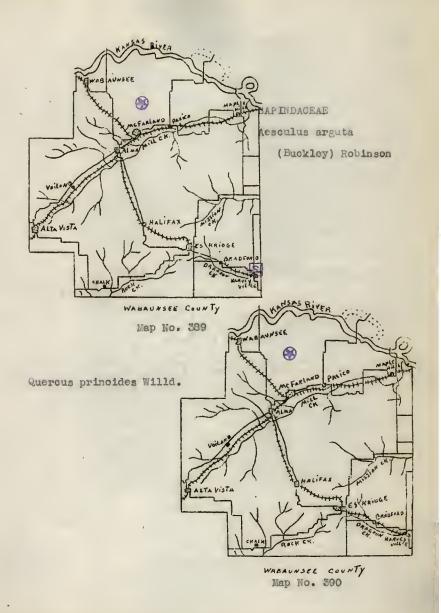


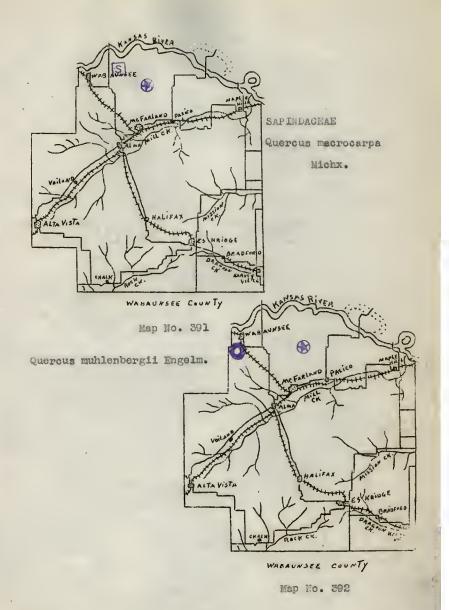


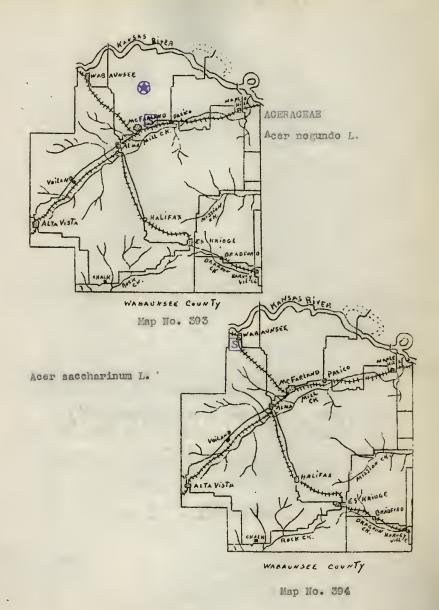


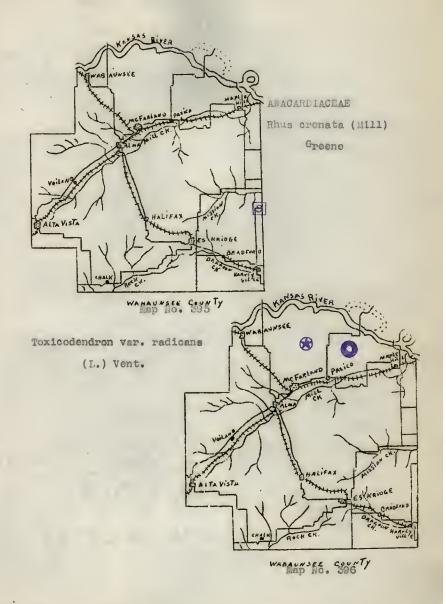


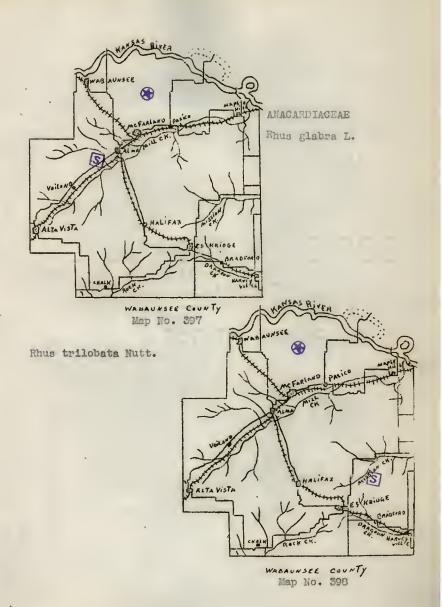


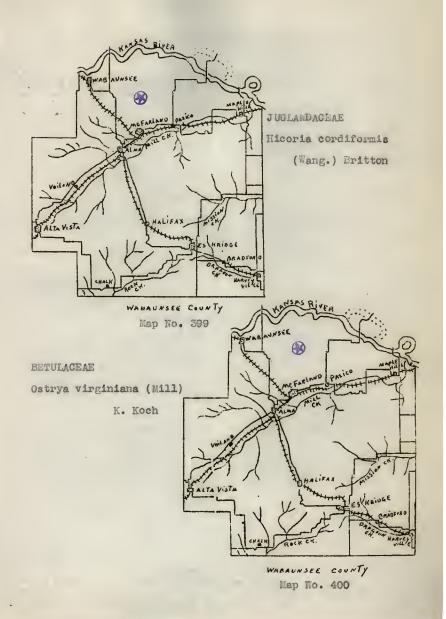


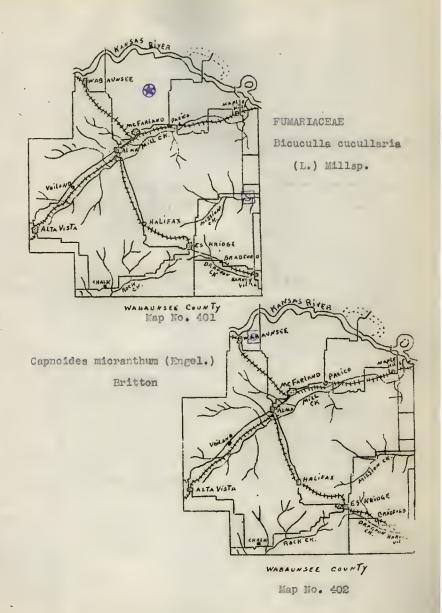


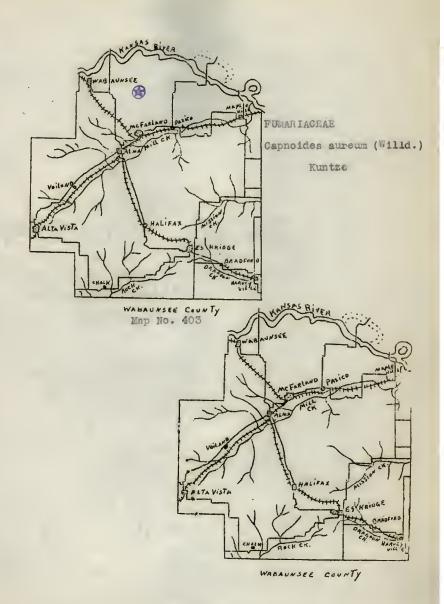


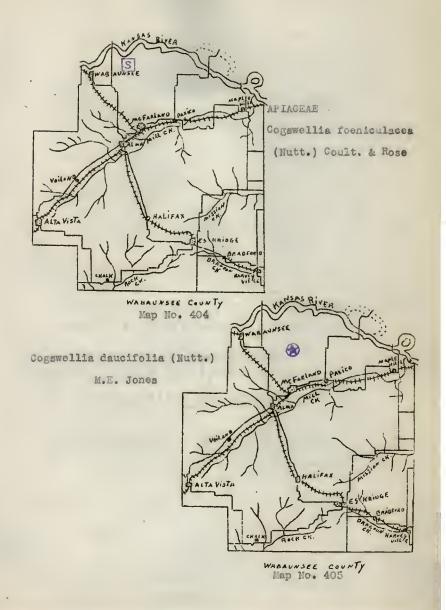


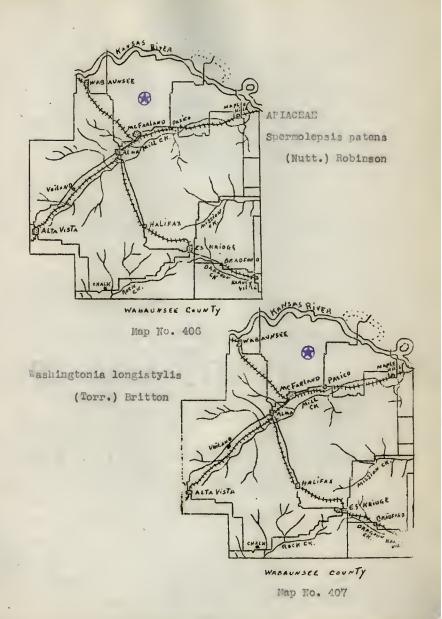


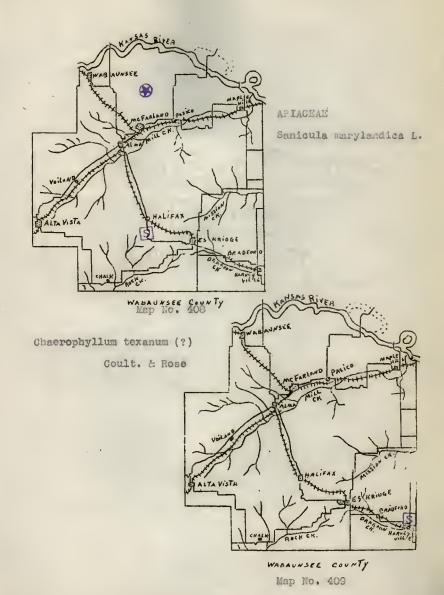


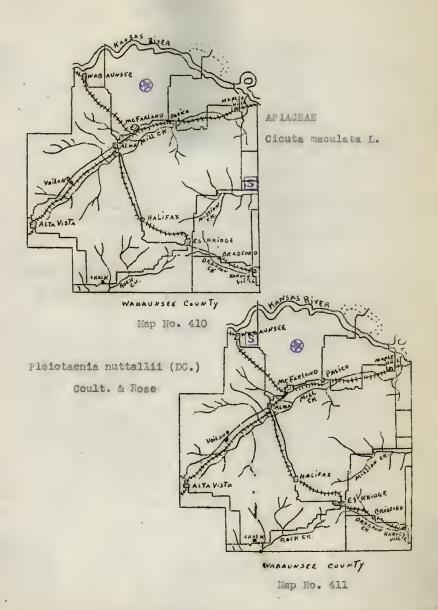


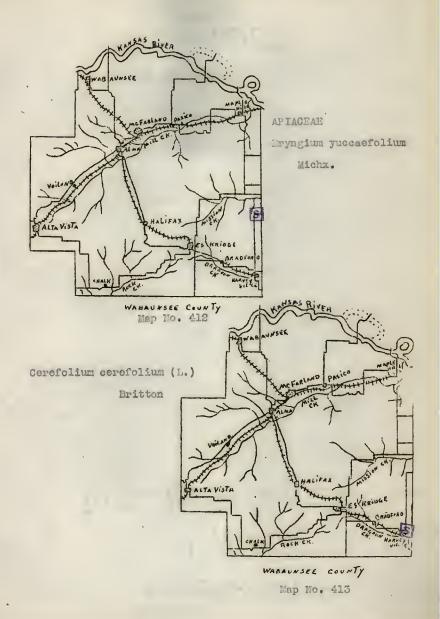


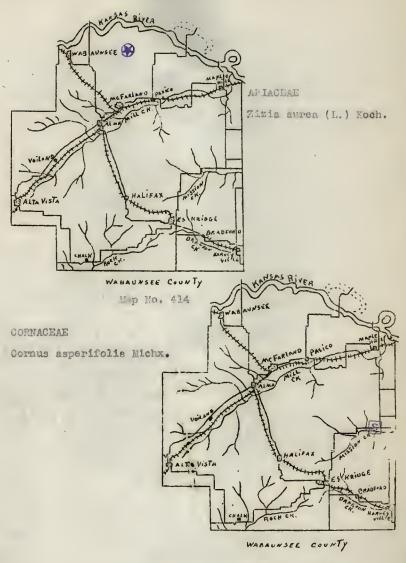




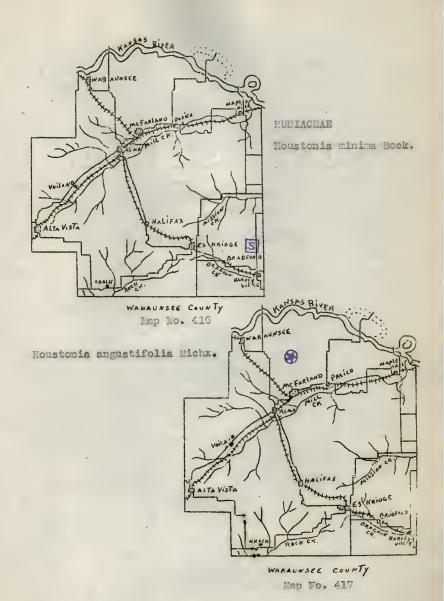


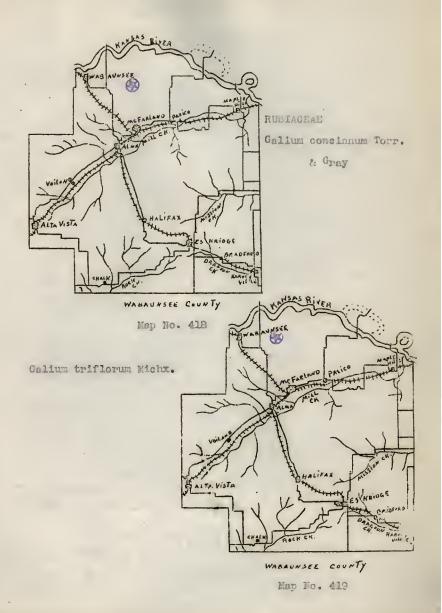


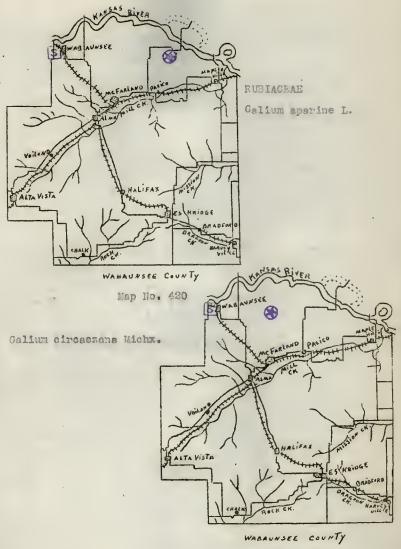




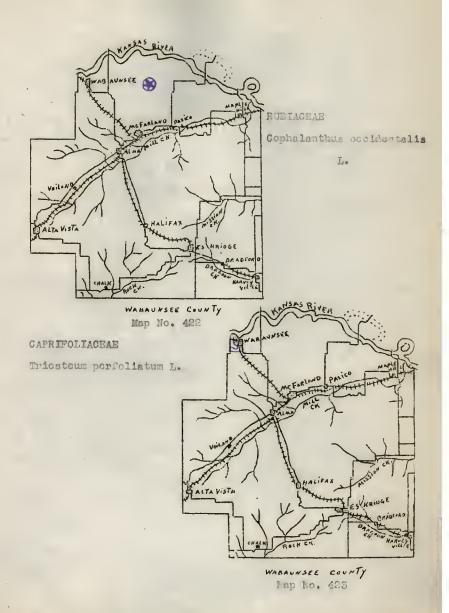
Map No. 415

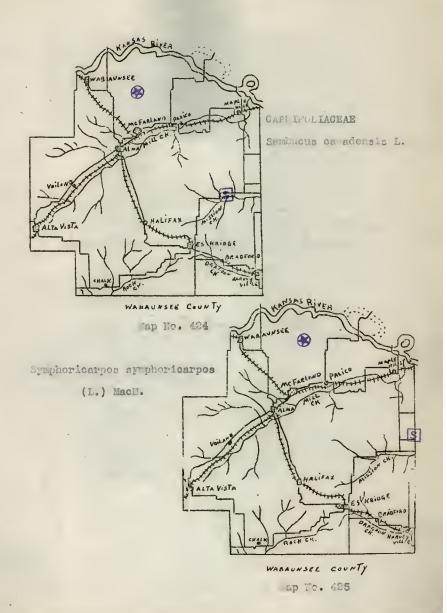


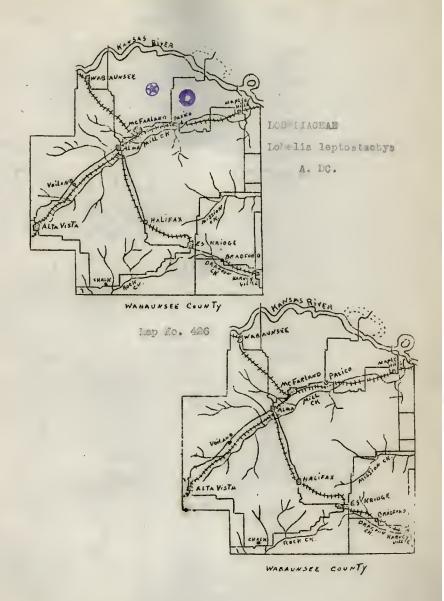


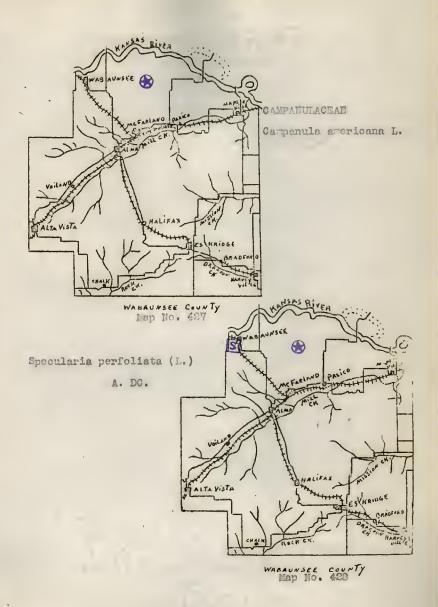


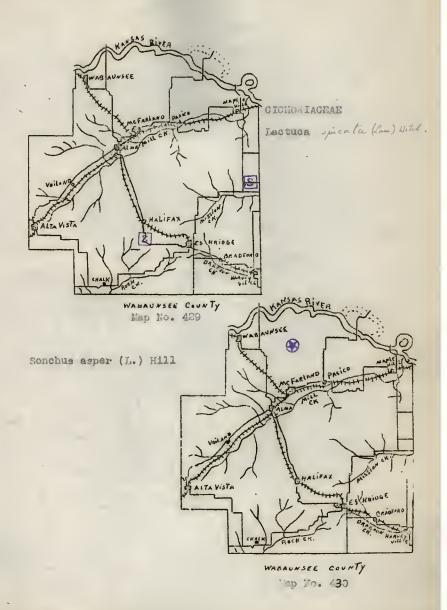
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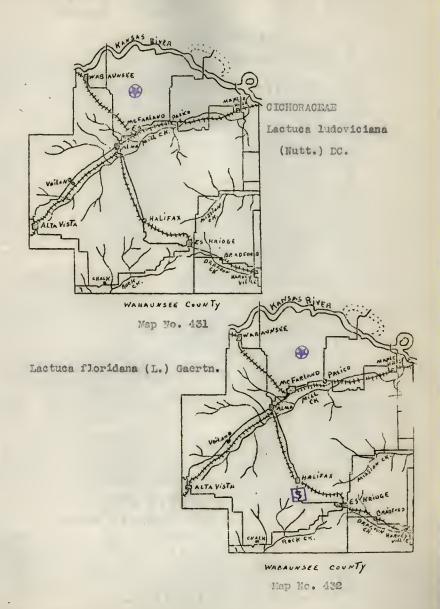


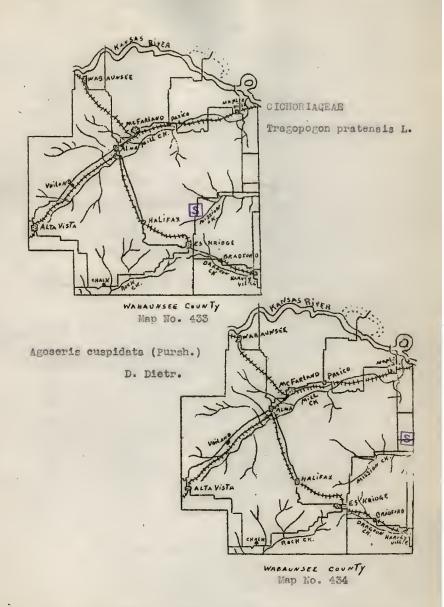


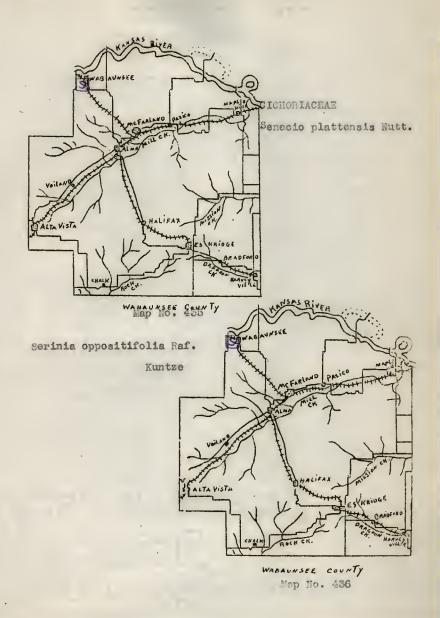


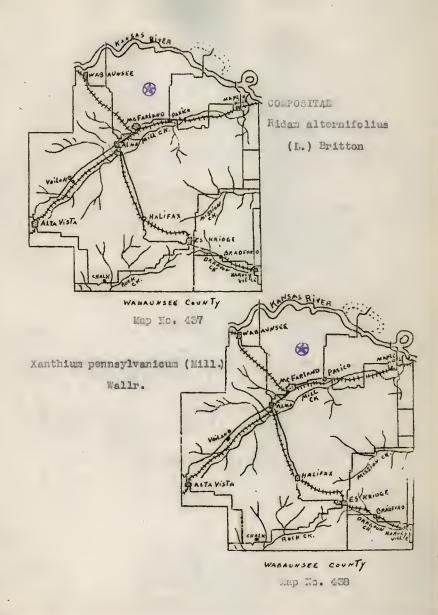


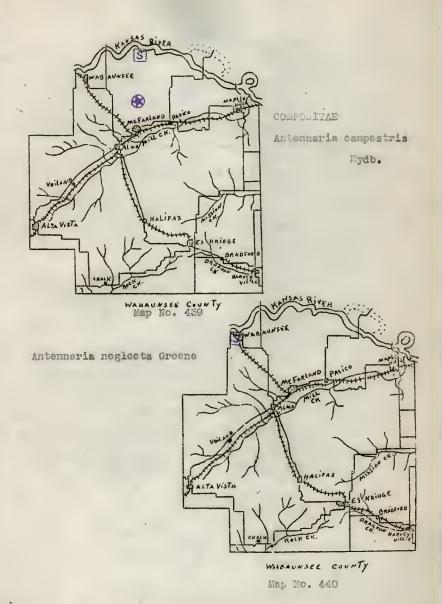


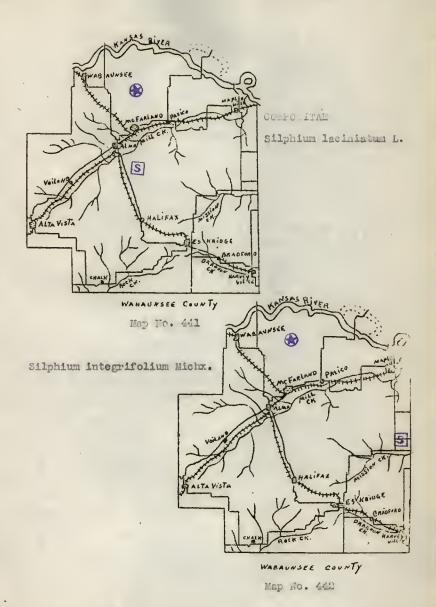


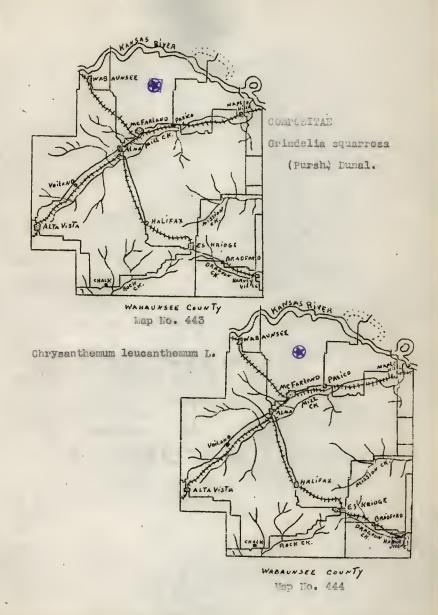


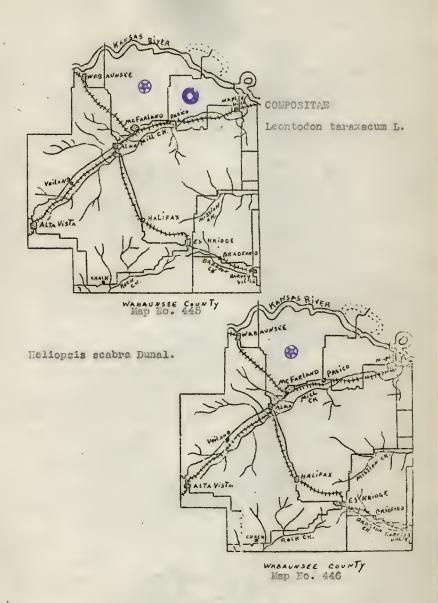


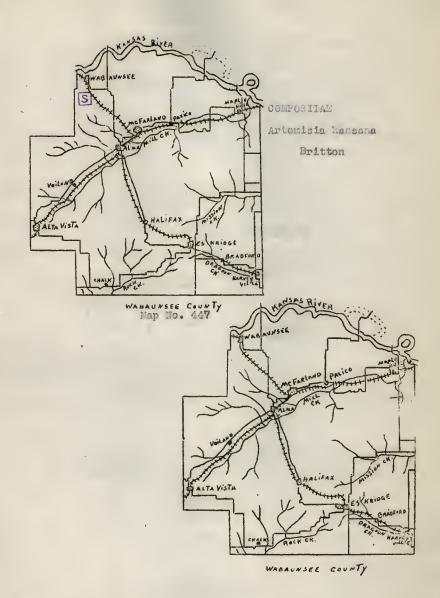


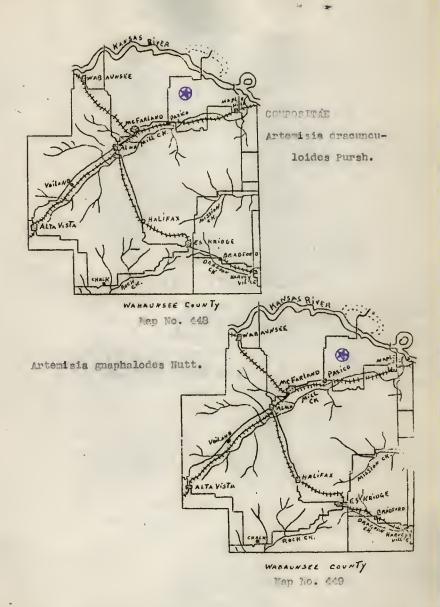


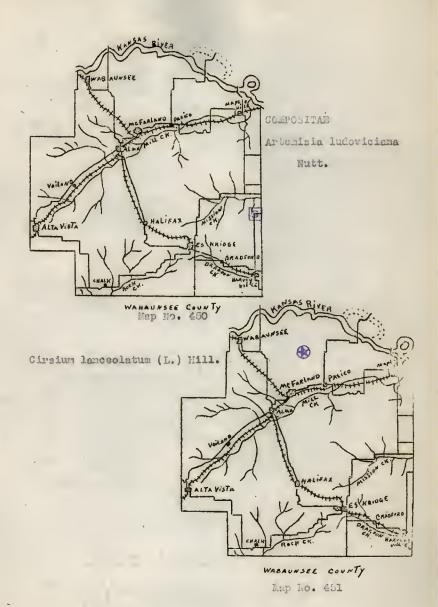


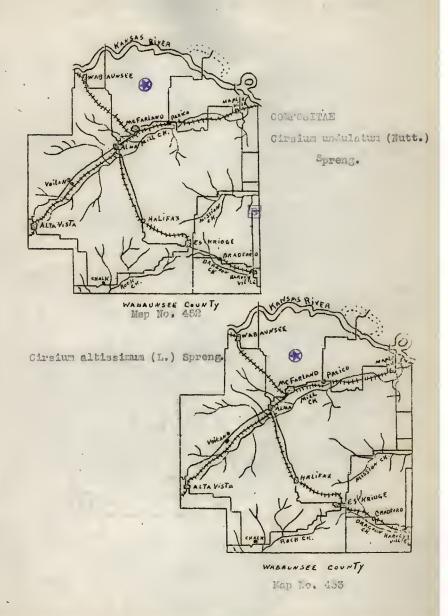


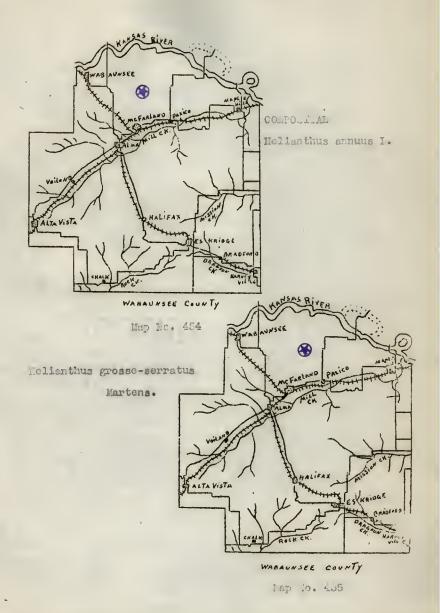


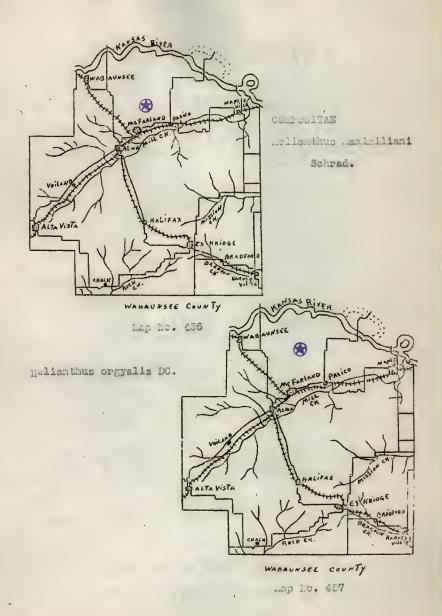


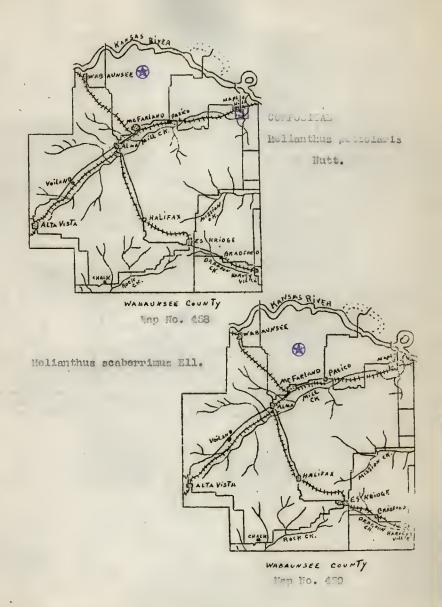


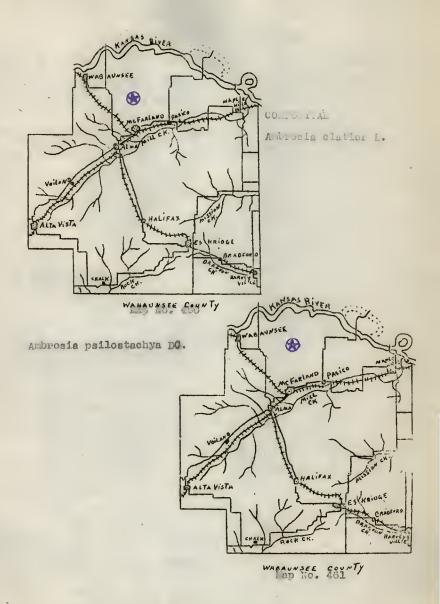


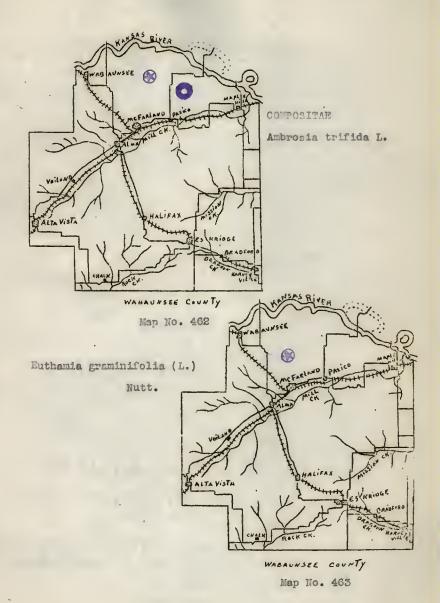


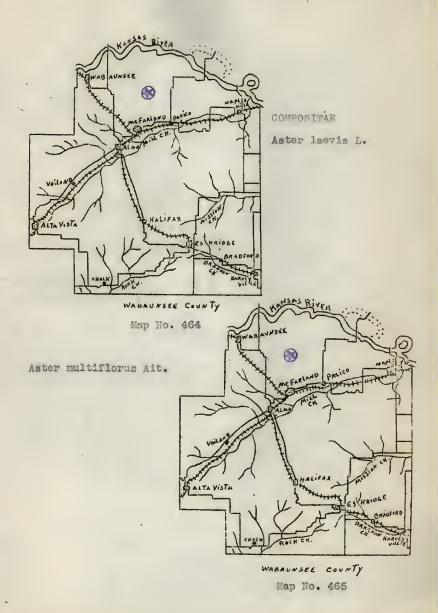


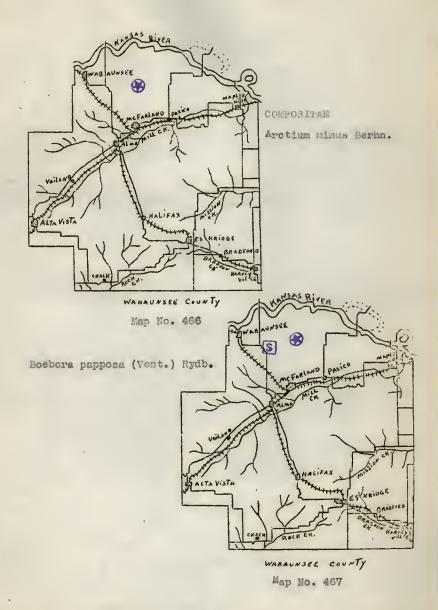


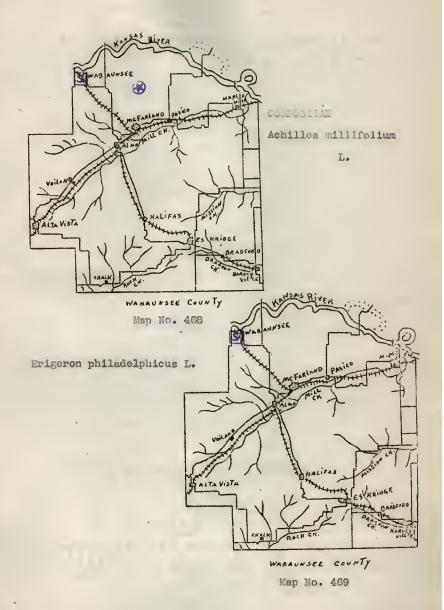


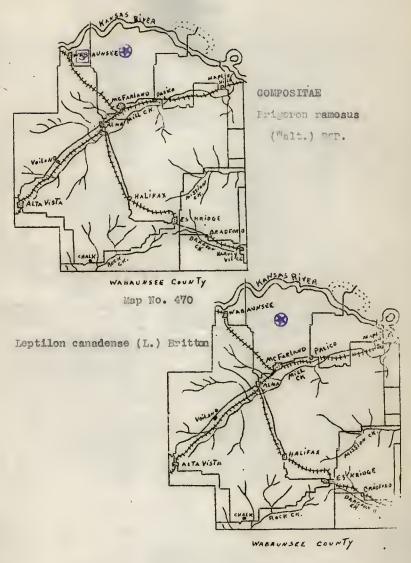












Map No. 471

